The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NO HOPE FROM HAY FOR BOERS.

Kruger's Envoys Told by the Secretary of State That the United States Can Do Nothing.

FULL DUTY CARRIED OUT.

Nation Has Offered Its Friendly Offices and Must Continue in Its Neutral Stand.

BARRED FROM SENATE FLOOR

Washington, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—A. Fischer, C. H. Wessels, and A. D. W. Walmarans, the Boer peace envoys, called on Secretary Hay at the State department this afternoon. In a most friendly and earnest manner they made an argument in behalf of the people of south Africa, and expressed the desire on behalf of the two republics that this government make an endeavor to restore peace.

The appeal fell upon deaf ears, as Secretary Hay and President McKinley, anticipating their coming, had prepared a statement announcing that the President would not interfere. The envoys called as citizens of south African republics, the question of official status not being discussed.

The deep concern Great Britain has felt regarding the visit of the Boer delegation to Washington was manifested by the arrival of Lord Pauncefote at the State department immediately after the envoys had departed. The British Ambassador was anxious to know of the character of their reception, and the nature of the reply made to their propositions.

The declination of the administration to interfere in the struggle was evidently satisfactory to the Ambassador, for his visit was quite brief. It is believed that Lord Pauncefote was prepared to protest against according diplomatic rights to these representatives.

Audience with the Envoys.

The envoys called by appointment, Secretary Bruyn having written a note to Secretary Hay on Saturday requesting an audience for the delegation. When they called today they were shown in the diplomatic room, where the Secretary promptly joined them.

The interview lasted for an hour, during which time the envoys detailed at considerable length the situation in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and discussed the merits of the controversy from the Boer standpoint. The Secretary had his stenographer present. He reported the whole conversation.

After the delegation had left and the Secretary had seen Lord Pauncefote for a moment, Secretary Hay went directly to the White House, announcing that he would say nothing to the newspapers until after he had seen the President. He returned shortly and gave out an official statement regarding the visit of the Boer representatives.

Mr. Wessels was seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent at the Arlington Hotel after the conference at the State department, when he said:

"I have nothing to add to the statement given out by the State department. It speaks for itself and tells what was done. Our visit was a friendly one. We did not present credentials."

Mr. Wessels said the credentials would be presented should they succeed in securing action on the part of this country looking toward peace in south Africa. This would enable them to act for their government. Asked if they were disappointed at the attitude assumed by this government, he said:

"What was said this afternoon was not new. The Secretary's reply is but a repetition of what we heard before reaching the United States. We have been living upon hopes, and will continue to hope that our mission may yet be successful."

Boers Still Have Hope.

"No, our mission does not end with this declination. Our work is only just begun," resumed Mr. Wessels in reply to a question. "We will see the President tomorrow."

"Will you make an appeal direct to the President?"

"Well, I prefer not to discuss what we are going to do. I will only say that we are going to pay our respects to the President."

Mr. Wessels was asked what steps would be taken should the President hold out no encouragement to them, when he again said he preferred not to discuss their plans. It is inferred from what he said that an appeal will be made direct to the people to use their influence with the administration to have the President make an effort to end the war.

"Have you learned whether President Kruger has sued to Lord Roberts for peace?" was further asked.

"I only know what I have seen in the newspapers, but I do not believe it. The war will not necessarily end with the capture of Pretoria by the British. They would have a town, but not the country. The fighting would continue."

An appointment has been made with the President for the envoys tomorrow morning.

Statement by Hay.

Just what passed between Secretary Hay and the envoys may never be exactly known, for when the meeting was over, after lasting an hour, the Boers stated that they had, and would have, nothing to say as to what happened. For his part, the Secretary of State was more communicative. He gave out, through his secretary, the following statement:

"Messrs. A. Fischer, C. H. Wessels, and A. D. W. Walmarans, the delegates in this country of the south African republics, called today by appointment at the State department. They were cordially received, and remained with the Secretary of State for more than an hour.

"They laid before the Secretary at much length and with great energy and eloquence the merits of the controversy in south Africa and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British government. The Secretary of State made the following reply:

"'The President, in his message to the Congress, last December, said:

"'This government has maintained an attitude of impartiality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the sacrifice to the quarrel would have welcomed any

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Crisis in labor war expected tonight. Persistent rumor that Bricklayers' union will leave Building Trades council. Labor men watched grand jury and conferred with Deneen regarding evidence. Both sides held secret conferences. Real Estate board probably will take no part in labor investigation until requested.

William Ziegler's attorneys will ask today to have date set for hearing motion for receivership of Lake Street "L."

Russian police arrested leaders of a strike in a St. Petersburg mill.

Iron molders agreed upon arbitration.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court decided Kentucky Legislature's decision in Gubernatorial contest is final; three Justices dissented, but only Harlan believed Court of Appeals' decision should be reversed. Militia abandoned Statehouse and turned executive office over to Beckham. Taylor is in Indiana to escape arrest, as Governor Mount will not extradite him.

Democrats on House committee filed minority report declaring anti-trust bill designed for political considerations.

House passed bill establishing eight-hour day on public works, including that by contract.

E. G. Rathbone, Director of Cuban Posts, suspended; accounts will be investigated.

House passed bill make convict-made goods subject to laws of State to which shipped.

Senate voted to continue present pneumatic tube service, but opposed extensions.

Supreme Court will hear drainage canal case during October term.

Congress probably will adjourn on June 9.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Boer envoys called on Secretary Hay, who declared the United States had done all it could, and, although desirous of peace, is bound to remain neutral.

Resolutions extending Boer envoys privileges of floor laid on table by Senate, 36 to 21.

Lord Roberts sent official report of Mafeking's relief by Colonel Mahon.

British horsemen reported to be within forty miles of Johannesburg.

LOCAL.

Mayor sent to Council an ordinance, which was referred, declaring void part of the Union Loop franchise. This is done to make the loop company pay the city a proportion of its receipts in accordance with agreement.

Council passed an order directing Chief Kipley to enforce ordinances against use of whistling and other street noises. Railroads may agree to stop bell-ringing.

Resolutions to extend the power of President Jones of Cicero for the fight against Hawthorne track were voted down.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader, will come to Chicago to make Coughlin jealous by a display of clothes and songs.

Men who want to construct pneumatic tube service in Chicago explained plans to Council committee.

County Board's refusal to pay expenses of feeding boys may end John Worthy School.

Major Willard offered to act jointly with city and Canal Trustees in control of river.

Mrs. J. W. Odell, mother of Mrs. George L. Dunlop, died in Paris of heart disease.

Judges elected Daniel F. Crilly to succeed J. W. Ellsworth on South Park board.

Dr. Reynolds said roasting and boiling made the Santos coffee harmless.

Seven-year-old boy pushed his grandmother to the floor, and she died.

Dynamos being set in order for opening of Northwestern "L" on May 31.

Railroads taxed $1,110,752, one twenty-fourth of Cook County's levy.

DOMESTIC.

Street car conductor in St. Louis killed a boy, who, he said, was about to hurl a stone. A girl and three men injured in other disturbances.

President Guggenheimer of New York's Municipal Assembly says body should be abolished and more power given to boards.

San Francisco health authorities yielded to Chinese opposition and abandoned plan to inoculate against bubonic plague.

Ex-Governor Jackson welcomed delegates of National Congress of Mothers to Des Moines. Fully 2,500 people attended.

London man is in New York to engage house servants for London, where they are scarce, because of the Boer war.

General Manning says Sheridan's "Winchester ride" was unimportant, and Wright defeated Early.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will defend herself in husband's suit for divorce.

Fee of $200,000 paid lawyers for settling Third avenue road's affairs.

POLITICS.

Judge Tuley declined to be Democratic nominee for Governor. Judge Worthington of Peoria is likely to receive Chicago support.

The administration is said to favor Long for Vice President. Democrats may oppose him with Schley.

Chairman Jones wants to remove the Democratic headquarters from Chicago, alleging press is hostile.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Correspondence sent to Senate shows alleged peace offer of Aguinaldo was really no peace offer at all. Dewey denied he ever saluted Filipino flag.

Moros fired on troops sent to preserve peace at a conference between natives.

Rations of brandy may be issued to preserve health of soldiers in tropics.

Americans have not enough troops to control rebels in southern Luson.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly adopted an overture disfranchising those not in pastorate or not with institutions under control of church.

Methodist conference likely to elect Bishops today. Edwin W. Parker and Frank W. Warne chosen missionary Bishops.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly received an overture on creed revision.

Canonization of De la Salle and Rita d'Acacia takes place on Thursday.

English Second Adventists expect an early translation to heaven.

FOREIGN.

Paris believes Sultan of Morocco has practically consented to a French protectorate.

Berlin street car strike settled by mediation of Mayor, agreeing upon shorter hours.

Secretary Wilson's letter discussed in debate on third reading of German meat bill.

New York Kriegerbund veterans entertained in a beer "commers" in Berlin.

Lease of Masampo by Coreo to Russia announced in House of Commons.

Sousa will serenade Kaiser Wilhelm.

French Parliament reopens today.

EDUCATION.

Teachers ask $401,000 back salaries and are likely to get them if money can be paid out of 1901 appropriation.

A. E. Russell elected editor of the Northwestern. His opponent charges fraud.

SPORTING.

Donahue's misjudgment let Philadelphia defeat Chicago 2 to 1. Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5. New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3. St. Louis, 11; Boston, 2.

Western golf championship matches will be played on Onwentsia links.

Long shots and close finishes at Roby.

END OF KENTUCKY CASE.

TAYLOR, NO LONGER GOVERNOR, IS A FUGITIVE.

United States Supreme Court Declines to Interfere in Gubernatorial Contest, Asserting Lack of Jurisdiction—Beckham Assumes Executive Office and Militia Is Disbanded—Republican Claimant Goes to Indianapolis to Avoid Arrest.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today a decision was handed down which disposes of the Kentucky election case entirely, so far as the courts of the country are concerned, and confirms the seating of Beckham, the Democratic contestant, by the State Legislature. The question decided by the court was exclusively one of jurisdiction, and the opinion handed down by the Chief Justice does not assume in any way to go into the merits of the case. The court holds that the court should be the last to overstep the bounds limiting its own jurisdiction, and that the determination of cases of this character, contests for State office, must necessarily be settled by the political branch of the government. That branch had acted in the Kentucky case when the General Assembly took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the Assembly's decision, which was favorable to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal, the Chief Justice said, was always in session. He also said the case was purely a State case—that Kentucky was in the full possession of its faculties as a member of the union, and that there was no emergency at this time calling for interference.

Several Dissenting Opinions.

As is frequently the case in important decisions, several different opinions were handed down by other Justices, only one of which, however, was really a dissent from the position of the court. Unusual interest was manifested in the dissenting opinion by Justice Harlan, because he comes from the State interested, and, more particularly, he apparently did not hesitate to go into the merits of the case, and to allow it to become evident that in his opinion Taylor had been fairly elected, and that the Legislature had so far gone outside of right and justice as to justify radical action by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Louisville, Ky., May 21.—[Special.]—W. S. Taylor fled from Kentucky this afternoon. He left Louisville shortly after the decision was announced, knowing that his arrest was certain to follow as soon as Judge Cantrill could convene court and order the issuance of a bench warrant. Mr. Taylor crossed the river to Jeffersonville, eluding the detectives who dogged his steps. There he took the fast train for Indianapolis, leaving Louisville at 4 p. m. Detectives watched this train at both stations in Louisville.

Mr. Taylor will be safe from arrest in Indiana so long as Governor Mount persists in refusing to recognize Governor Beckham's requisitions. Governor Beckham is certain to issue a requisition for Mr. Taylor, and it is believed here that Governor Mount will refuse to honor it. In fact, it is openly stated that Mr. Taylor received assurances that he would be safe in Indianapolis. That was the object of his conference there last Monday on his return from Washington. With Finley and Taylor out of the State there is nothing to do so far as they and the Goebel assassination are concerned until they leave Indiana, or until Govenor Mount is succeeded in office or changes his mind.

The peculiar spectacle will soon be presented of Mr. Taylor being at once a candidate for Governor and a fugitive from justice. Yet if he were here he might be compelled to conduct his canvass from the Franklin County jail.

Governor Taylor Accepts Gracefully.

Governor Taylor was in Louisville when the news of the decision of the Supreme Court was received. He at once bowed to the decision and sent a telegram to Adjutant General Collier at Frankfort relieving him from duty and ordering him to disband the militia, which had been in possession of the Statehouse since the assassination of William Goebel. Colonel Collier promptly issued orders to the militia and the evacuation at once began.

The decision has been confidently expected by the Democrats, and the Republicans had prepared themselves for it. As far as Governor Taylor is concerned the contest is ended. He had expected to go to his home in Butler County this afternoon, but missed his train and spent the afternoon in conference with local Republican and anti-Goebel Democratic leaders with reference to the new campaign. Mr. Taylor would only make the following statement, though he may issue a formal statement later:

"This is not a time to talk. I will only reiterate my former statements in regard to renomination—that it will depend upon the will of the people."

Means a Lively Campaign.

The first effect of the decision will be the surrender of all the minor Republican officers who have been holding to their office in the hope that if the Supreme Court took up the case they, too, could get federal review. Now that hope is gone they will at once give up the offices to the Democrats.

The principal effect of the decision will be the necessity of another campaign in Kentucky this fall. It will be even more heated than the one of last year. All the bitterness of that contest remains and has been intensified by the Goebel assassination. The campaign will begin early and will be waged with vigor. The Democratic State Executive committee has been called to meet at Frankfort Thursday, when a call will be issued for a State convention to be held probably June 26. Governor Beckham, who, as Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to the vacancy, will be the nominee without opposition. The Republicans cannot do otherwise than put forward Mr. Taylor, though his probable arrest for the Goebel conspiracy may embarrass his candidacy and prevent his canvass if bail is denied, as in the case of the others who have been indicted. The issue will remain as last year. The Goebel election law will be the basis of the fight and civil liberty will be the Republican battle cry.

Governor Beckham will stand as the representative of Goebel and Taylor will stand for the united opposition to Goebelism, in which he will again have the support of the anti-Goebel Democrats, who hold the balance of power in the State. Necessarily the Goebel assassination will have a prominent place in the campaign, but the action of ex-Governor Bradley in having adopted by the State convention a resolution condemning the assassination and those concerned in the conspiracy will disarm the Democrats in their attempt to lay the blame upon the Republican party.

Kentucky Democrats Jubilant.

The decision was made the occasion for great rejoicing in the smaller towns in the State. In Louisville little or no attention was paid aside from the gobbling up of extra editions of the afternoon papers as they appeared from the press. In Frankfort the fire bells were rung as a signal that the Democrats had been sustained, and the people, who are largely Democratic, went wild with their enthusiasm. While the

(Continued on fifth page.)

COMPROMISE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Federation Bill to Except Appeal to Privy Council in Exclusively Australian Cases.

LONDON, May 21.—In the House of Commons today the Australian federation bill passed its second reading, amid loud and prolonged cheering.

In moving the second reading of the federation bill, in the House of Commons today, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, announced that a complete agreement had been reached with the delegates on the lines of the government's proposals. The bill, he added, would provide that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained in every case where other than Australian interests are concerned, but, where Australian interests were solely and exclusively concerned, the Australian Legislature should adopt any course it pleased.

"The government also asks," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that words shall be inserted giving the right of appeal to the Privy Council in every case in which both parties consent."

After declaring that the result had been achieved by a discussion of the friendliest nature, the Colonial Secretary read a letter from the Australian delegates, expressing their satisfaction, and thanking him for having secured so satisfactory a result.

CAUSES GRANDMOTHER TO DIE.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Pushes Mrs. Woesten to the Floor and She Passes Away.

Douglas Singer, 7 years old, son of Mrs. Anna Singer, 41 East Chicago avenue, pushed his grandmother, Mrs. Woesten, to the floor yesterday evening, when she tried to prevent him from leaving the house, and she fell dead. The boy became so frightened that he rushed to a window to get out of the house and hung for several minutes to the ledge, thirty feet above the ground. The police entered the house and rescued him before he fell. He was taken into the room in which his grandmother was lying dead on the floor and he fainted. He revived and fainted several times.

The police took him to the station, where he said his grandmother had told him not to leave the house. He was determined to go and ran toward the door. Mrs. Woesten, who was 65 years old, became excited. She tried to hold him and he struggled with her, pushing her, and she fell dead.

It is supposed death was due to heart disease. Mrs. Singer is employed in a downtown store and was not in the house at the time.

CAB UPSET, OCCUPANTS UNHURT

Remarkable Escape of the Misses Dore in a Michigan Avenue Runaway Accident.

A runaway horse attached to a brougham belonging to Michael Burke, 2815 Michigan avenue, dashed into a hansom yesterday afternoon at Jackson boulevard and Michigan avenue, in which were seated the Misses Dore, 2730 Prairie avenue. Their escape from any injury was regarded as remarkable. Their first knowledge of danger came when the hansom tilted over backward, throwing them against the roof of the vehicle. The runaway was caused by Mr. Burke's horse taking fright at an automobile. The driver, Theodore Vogel, was thrown from the seat, and the horse ran south in Michigan avenue and collided with the hansom in which the Misses Dore were riding northward. The harness of the hansom horse broke and the cab fell over backwards.

GOES THROUGH FIRE FOR A CAT.

David West of Truck 15 Saves Mrs. P. C. Avery's Angora at 4435 Evans Avenue.

In an effort to save an Angora cat from fire last night Fireman David West of truck 15 was burned about the face and hands. The cat was the property of Mrs. P. C. Avery, who lives on the second floor of the building at 4435 Evans avenue. All the occupants had left the house when the fire started in the bathroom of the Avery flat.

It looked as though the building would be destroyed when Mrs. Avery thought of the cat, and pleaded with West to save it. He ran into the burning building, found the cat, and carried it out wrapped in a shawl.

The building is owned and occupied on the first floor by William Walker. The loss to Walker is $1,500; to Avery, $500.

BECOMES INSANE ON A TRAIN.

Henry Brown of Chicago Distributes Several Hundred Dollars Among the Passengers.

El Paso, Tex., May 21.—[Special.]—Henry Brown, a German from Chicago, is in El Paso in the care of Southern Pacific officials. He became mentally deranged today on the train between San Antonio and here. Brown went through the train, giving away his money. Several hundred dollars was distributed among the passengers, all of which was turned over to the train crew. The man is in continual fear of being arrested on a United States warrant, the cause for which he does not tell. He is well supplied with cash and is on his way to California. He will resume his journey tomorrow morning.

FATALLY BURNED BY A BONFIRE

Six-Year-Old Annie Bol, Dared to Jump Over the Flames, Does So.

Six-year-old Annie Bol was probably fatally burned last evening while playing with some companions at Seventy-third and Ada streets. The little girls had collected some paper and started a bonfire about which they were singing. One of them dared Annie to jump over the fire. The child did not jump quickly enough and her dress caught fire. She was taken to the Englewood Union Hospital, where it is said that her recovery is doubtful. Her parents live at 1348 West Seventy-fourth street.

FILE MINORITY TRUST REPORT.

Democratic House Members Say Measure Is Designed for Party and Political Considerations.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The minority reports on the anti-trust constitutional amendment and anti-trust bills were filed today by the six Democratic members of the House Committee on Judiciary. The report against the proposed amendment severely arraigns the majority of the Judiciary committee, alleging that the proposed remedy against trusts was formed for party and political considerations, and not with any real purpose of dealing with the trust subject.

BAN ON STREET NOISES.

COUNCIL PASSES ALD. JACKSON'S ORDER FOR SUPPRESSION.

It Instructs the Chief of Police to Enforce the Ordinance Against the Use of Whistles and Various Strident Devices by Which Vendors Attract Trade—Movement for a Union Agreement Among Railroads to Stop Bell Ringing.

Chief of Police Kipley was instructed by the Council last night to galvanize into life the dead letter ordinance against Chicago's street noises. Alderman William S. Jackson of the Fourth Ward introduced the order which starts a fresh crusade against the earsplitting din of the hucksters and peddlers. The order was passed unanimously by a viva voce vote.

During the day it developed that General Manager Brown of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was making strong efforts to unite all Chicago railroads in an agreement to suppress the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles on elevated tracks.

As the city ordinance excepts the use of bells and whistles on steam engines when employed as warning, the plan of Superintendent Brown, if carried out, would supplement the ordinance against lesser street racket and subdue much of the unnecessary noise now made in the city.

Text of the Ordinance.

The ordinance ordered enforced is contained in section 2,121 of the Revised Code of Chicago, and reads as follows:

That no peddler, hawker, itinerant, or street merchant, showman, or other person shall use any whistle or other device producing a sharp or whistling sound upon the streets of the City of Chicago for the purpose of attracting custom or for any other purpose.

Providing this ordinance shall not apply to the use by steam railroads of proper signals of warning.

Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $25 for each offense.

Ordinance Now a Dead Letter.

The ordinance was passed March 29, 1897, and has been a complete specimen of a dead letter ever since. No attempt has ever been made to enforce it, and neither peddler nor policeman has paid any attention to it. Now, however, Alderman Jackson proposes it shall be put into effect. Speaking of his order last evening he said:

"People in my neighborhood, and in fact through the whole city, have been constantly annoyed by unnecessary noises, and perhaps the street peddlers and merchants are the greatest offenders. It seems as if on every corner were such nuisances as peanut stands with miniature steam whistles, which make a great deal more noise than their size would lead one to expect, while peddlers blow horns and generally disturb the territory.

"This ordinance was framed to stop just such practices, but it has never been enforced, and my order on Superintendent Kipley to look to it was intended to see if we cannot get the ordinance put into effect. It would save endless annoyance were it to be enforced, and I think it will be now."

Chief Kipley's Intentions.

Chief Kipley said last night: "All I care to say about the anti-noise ordinances is that I, personally, can see no provocation for action by the Council. There is no more noise now than there always has been. I have been aware throughout of the anti-noise laws, and if so ordered will be more stringent in their enforcement. I will write an article, too, for the Daily Police Bulletin telling the policemen explicitly what the law is."

Dr. S. J. Jones for Quiet.

Dr. Samuel J. Jones, a leader of the anti-noise crusade, said: "There are many ordinances prohibiting the making of needless noises that the police refuse to enforce. The people of this city are annoyed daily by noises for which there is no excuse and which could be prevented as well as not if the police were only on the alert. For instance, there is an ordinance which prohibits engineers from using the whistles on their engines needlessly. Many engineers seem to take a fiendish delight in annoying sleeping Chicagoans. There is no need for the engineers to blow the whistles on their engines as often as they do now that the tracks have been elevated."

Complains of Engine Bells.

Regarding the movement to stop the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles on the elevated portions of the railroads centering in this city, a "railroad man" writes THE TRIBUNE that on the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads the bell-ringing nuisance has not been stopped. He says bells are still rung on their trains with few exceptions.

The rule under which these roads have been running their trains within the city limits for the last twenty-five years, and which appears to be in effect still, although entirely unnecessary on the elevated tracks, is as follows:

Cylinder cocks must be kept closed, and the bell rung when engines are in motion. The whistle must not be sounded, except to prevent accident. The speed of engines and trains must not exceed the rate per mile prescribed by the city ordinance, and no street crossing must be obstructed to exceed five minutes.

President Purdy and General Manager Parker of the Rock Island, when asked regarding this matter, did not know such rule was still in effect, and could not tell whether the bells were being rung on the elevated tracks or not. They thought Mr. Hubbell, Superintendent of Terminals, might be able to tell.

Mr. Hubbell admitted that the bells are rung on the elevated portion of the Rock Island and Lake Shore tracks. He said when the attempt was made to stop it there was great complaint from people driving teams and other vehicles through the subways. It was claimed that horses were frightened and runaways occurred on account of the noise made by the train overhead. These people demanded that warning be given, so they might stop their conveyances until the train had passed.

Situation on the Santa Fe.

Vice President Burr, in charge of the operating department of the Santa Fé, said there was no good reason why the trains on elevated tracks should ring bells or blow whistles. So far as he knew, there were no rules or ordinances governing it. He supposed some of the engineers or Terminal Superintendents had become so accustomed to it that they could not stop it, now that the condition of things had been changed by the elevation of the tracks.

Looks to a United Suppression.

The Illinois Central officials take the same position as Mr. Burr. There is no bell-ringing or whistling by the trains on that portion of their road between Twelfth street and Woodlawn. As there are no grade and crossings between these points they do not feel that they are violating the city ordinance. General Manager Brown of the Burlington is a strong advocate of stopping bell-ringing and whistling in the resident districts of the city, and lately has given orders to the engineers that bells should not be rung on the elevated tracks. Mr. Brown is making strong efforts to unite all the roads in an agreement not to permit the ringing of bells or blowing of whistles on elevated tracks.

SELLS HIS HOTEL INTERESTS.

F. L. Murray Parts with Half Ownership in Morrison and Saratoga Properties for $110,000.

In exactly nine minutes yesterday a deal was made whereby a one-half interest in the Hotel Morrison and the Saratoga Hotel was sold for $110,000 and the money paid. F. L. Murray sold his half interest in both houses to J. K. Sebree for the amount stated.

Sebree and Murray have owned and conducted both hotels for some time. Yesterday morning Murray returned to Chicago from California. About noon he walked into the office of the Saratoga and offered to buy Sebree's interest or sell his own interest in the hotel properties for $110,000. "I buy," answered Mr. Sebree, and in nine minutes the cash was paid.

The Morrison Hotel is located at the southeast corner of Madison and Clark streets and covers 90x90½ feet of ground. The hotel is eight stories high. The Swift commission valued the building at $97,000 and the ground at $797,000.

The Saratoga Hotel is located at 155-161 Dearborn street, covers 128x120 feet of ground, is school fund property, and the building is valued at $131,970.

The Chicago Forge and Bolt company, a corporation of Illinois, by President Fred M. Steele and Secretary George E. Van Hagen, has transferred to the American bridge works, also a corporation of Illinois, the manufacturing plant at Fortieth street and Stewart avenue for a stated consideration of $300,000. The officers of both corporations are the same. The deed is dated May 1, 1897. President Steele stated yesterday that the conveyance was for the centralization of property interests.

MAY END JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL

County Board Declines to Pay the Expense of Feeding the Juvenile Prisoners.

A clash between the city and county on paying for the expense of the juvenile prisoners at the John Worthy School may result in the abandonment of that institution altogether as a place for the young offenders. The County board yesterday voted unanimously against paying for feeding the prisoners.

"We do not understand that the county is either by law or by any sort of understanding, implied or otherwise, under any obligations to provide for the expenses of juveniles at the House of Correction," reads the resolution which was passed.

Under the opinion rendered a few days ago by T. D. Hurley, chief probation officer, the county is held liable for feeding the prisoners, and the city rendered the bills. Controller Monaghan received two, one running from July 1 to Sept. 30 for $5,334, the other from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 for $9,113. In this, however, was included the cost of feeding the prisoners at the bridewell sent from the Criminal Court. The County Controller has refused to pay these until the city authorities separate the Criminal Court prisoners from those sent by the Juvenile Court.

Judge Tuthill declined to give an opinion on the action. The commissioners say they are willing to divide the expenses.

RACETRACK OPPONENTS LOSE.

Resolutions Voted Down by Cicero Town Board—President Jones Believed to Have Power Enough.

Opponents to the existence of the Hawthorne racetrack received a setback at the adjourned meeting of the Cicero Town board last evening when two resolutions against the operation of the track and its adjuncts were voted down.

The first resolution instructed President Jones to notify the racetrack people that under no conditions would the Town of Cicero permit the town ordinances and the State laws to be violated in regard to gambling.

The second resolution, also fathered by Trustee Cole, provided power for President Jones to appoint 100 special policemen to enforce the State and town laws.

The general trend of the fight against the resolutions was that President Jones had full power and authority to cope with the racetrack question as he saw fit.

MAYOR GOES ON A VACATION.

Corporation Counsel Walker Will Be the City's Executive While He Is Gone.

Mayor Harrison and City Electrician Ellicott left last evening for a two weeks' vacation at Huron River, Mich. During their absence Corporation Counsel Walker will be acting Mayor.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair and slightly warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sun rises at 4:34; sets at 7:19.

Moon rises at 0:43 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 Hay Gives Boers No Hope.
Gives Kentucky to the Democrats.
Ban on Street Noises.
Crisis in Labor War Tonight.

2 Death in St. Louis Riot.
Plan to Make Union Loop Pay City.
Worthington for Standard-Bearer.

3 Fights Way to Mafeking.
Waiting for Second Advent.
French Flag for Morocco.
Near Vote on Meat Bill.
American Attractions in Berlin.
High Feast of Holy Year.
London Times' News and Views.

4 Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
Long Shots Win at Roby.
Onwentsia Gets Championships.

5 Expect to Name Bishops Today.
Presbyterian General Assembly.

7 To Export Servant Girls.
Mothers' Congress in Session.

8 Mail Tube System Plans.

9 Plea for Pure Charity.

12 Figure on Second Place.
Rathbone Out of Office.

Pages.
6 Editorial. 9 Railroads.
8 Commercial. 9 Insurance.
9 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Friesland	
BREMEN	F. der Grosse	
GIBRALTAR	Ems	
HAMBURG		Roma.
NEW YORK	Anchoria	
NEW YORK	Amsterdam	

CRISIS TONIGHT IN LABOR WAR.

Element in Bricklayers' Union May Cause Withdrawal from the Building Trades Council.

MORE TALK OF SECESSION

Leaders Confer with State's Attorney Regarding Evidence to Be Presented to the Grand Jury.

PLUMBERS RETURN TO WORK

Equally interesting with the swearing in yesterday of the May grand jury and the preliminaries for its inquiry into the causes of Chicago's labor crisis was a mysterious influence that seemed at work on the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union looking to a possible secession at its meeting tonight of that body from the Building Trades council.

President Clinch of the Plumbers' union said last night that fifteen contractors belonging to the Master Plumbers' association had signed the journeymen's agreement and would give employment today to at least sixty plumbers. He also said that many plumbers were finding work outside of the city, and that probably not more than 300 members of the union were out of work at present.

Grand Jury to Act Thursday.

The grand jury deferred taking up the labor case until Thursday, finding it expedient to sweep out of the way minor matters first.

While both contractors and union men were chary of going into details, it was whispered about during the day that if the plans already made were carried out the third attempt to separate the bricklayers and stonemasons from the Building Trades council would be successful at tonight's meeting in Bricklayers' Hall. It is known that powerful influences have been at work among the bricklayers and stonemasons for the last four weeks. The contractors have been anticipating a break in the ranks of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades council, and if it should come through the strongest of those organizations, contractors declare it would mean a speedy settlement of the trouble.

Row After Trades Council Meeting.

Notwithstanding the vigorous denials of the reported row at the meeting of the Building Trades council last Friday night, the story was strengthened yesterday by the statement of a member of the council that the row took place after the council had been adjourned an hour or more, and that, strictly speaking, no discussion of the withdrawal of the bricklayers from the council took place at the meeting.

Two conferences took place during the day in different parts of the city, each under the cover of secrecy. At one the contractors had representatives in consultation with outside interests, and at the other representatives of the Building Trades council met with James Bowman of the Pressmen's union, and a member of the commission appointed by the trades union convention to investigate the causes of the labor trouble, and Professor Graham Taylor, who is endeavoring to secure three members for the commission from the ranks of business men.

Confer with Professor Taylor.

The latter conference took place at the headquarters of the Allied Printing Trades council, 200 Clark street. Those present representing the Building Trades council were E. A. Davis, secretary; Luke Grant, Fred A. Pouchot, F. M. Ryan, and M. B. Madden. The object of the meeting, according to Professor Taylor, was to plan for the presentation of the facts in possession of the union men bearing on the labor trouble.

A conference of contractors was held in the afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock in the office of H. H. Kohlsaat. Those present were C. W. Gindele, E. W. Sproul, F. P. Bagley, and W. D. O'Brien. A similar conference at which four labor leaders were present was held in Mr. Kohlsaat's office on Friday, and it is believed that an attempt will be made to bring the two bodies of men together. Two of the contractors who were present at the conference, C. W. Gindele and E. W. Sproul, were influential in urging the contractors to arbitrate with the Aldermanic committee. All of the persons present at the conference declare that they have been pledged to secrecy and nothing can be learned as to what passed at the meeting.

Investigation by Grand Jury.

The May grand jury, which was sworn in yesterday before Judge Brentano will begin an investigation in a few days of the charges of conspiracy made against dealers in building material by representatives of union labor. Leading officials of the Building Trades council, accompanied by an attorney, called on State's Attorney Deneen shortly after the jury had been impaneled and announced their intention of going after the material dealers at once.

The investigation will not begin before Thursday, as Judge Brentano, in his instructions to the jury, suggested that the jury first should take up the cases of juvenile offenders now in the County Jail. No reference was made by the Judge to the labor troubles.

It is the intention of union labor men to push the investigation of the material supply people as rapidly as possible. M. V. Gannon, attorney for the Plumbers' union, and several other labor organizations declared to State's Attorney Deneen that he would not wait until the jury was near the date of its adjournment and then be informed that it could not take up the evidence in possession of the trades unions because it had not the time.

"All we desire is an opportunity to present this evidence," said Attorney Gannon. "We have the witnesses and the evidence ready, and can appear before the grand jury at any time."

Edward Carroll, President of the Building Trades council; E. A. Davis, Secretary of the same organization; Martin B. Madden of the Steamfitters' union; and several other labor leaders were with Mr. Gannon when he called on the State's Attorney. Mr. Deneen said he was willing that the evidence should go to the jury at once, if it was of the character represented. It was agreed that the evidence should be classified and condensed as much as possible and presented to the State's Attorney tomorrow.

Hope for Many Indictments.

The evidence which the labor leaders claim to have gathered is said to strike at the wholesale plumbers' supply firms, lum-

lime, brick, and hardware dealers. Hopes are entertained by the labor men that at least a score of indictments will result from the investigation, Attorney Gannon declaring repeatedly that the facts sustained every charge that had been made to the effect that a boycott had been imposed on union labor contractors by the material supply men, and that it had been in operation several months. Mr. Gannon declined to mention any names of supply men to the State's Attorney.

The interest manifested by the labor people in the swearing in of the grand jury was unusual. At least a dozen labor officials were in the courtroom when the roll of the jurors was called, P. H. O'Donnell, who is legal counsel for several organizations, and Attorney Gannon being also present. Seven of the thirty veniremen who responded to the roll call were excused for various reasons, principally because they did not want to serve.

Members of the Jury.

The jury, as sworn in, is as follows:

Hugh H. Ross, foreman, Evanston.
James T. Bowers, secretary, 71 Lincoln avenue.
Walter P. Weick, sergeant-at-arms, 451 Cleveland avenue.
William G. Agar, 604 Buring street.
W. Wallace Aitchison, 6045 Princeton avenue.
Charles B. Brown, 4632 State street.
John Braun, 21 Alexander street.
Charles T. Boal, 1732 Michigan avenue.
A. W. Bryant, 234 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
Charles B. Eger, 659 Racine avenue.
Samuel Farquhar, 289 West Eighteenth street.
John B. Heaney, 599 West Fullerton avenue.
Robert C. Hallett, 17 Eldridge place.
Adolph L. Larson, 272 West Ohio street.
Charles C. Lay, 3963 Ellis avenue.
William S. Metzgar, 1236 Diversey avenue.
Swan A. Miller, 308 La Salle avenue.
Bernard McDevitt Jr., 422 Marshfield avenue.
Harlan Page, 609 Washington boulevard.
William E. Servis, 518 North Clark street.
George W. Spaich, 6441 Egleston avenue.
Obed W. Wallis, 709 Washington boulevard.
Charles M. Walworth, 23 Marquette terrace.

Judge Questions a Juror.

Something of a sensation was caused when Judge Brentano called William E. Servis, a dealer in confectionery, 518 North Clark street, to the bar just before the oath was administered to the jury.

The Judge held a letter in his hand, which he had been reading. He asked Mr. Servis whether he had been in Nashville, Tenn., recently, and upon being told by Mr. Servis that he had not been out of the city continued, saying:

"The reason I ask is that some one—a Dr. Brodbeck, a professor in the Nashville Law School—has written to me asking that I appoint you foreman of this jury. That is something I will not tolerate. I do not want interference from outside parties nor suggestions from non-residents."

"I know nothing about the letter," replied Mr. Servis.

The letter received by Judge Brentano read as follows:

Judge Brentano: I see you are to swear in the May grand jury. You will do me a personal favor by appointing William E. Servis, who is drawn to serve on the jury, foreman. He is a man of high character and would make an excellent foreman.

Judge Brentano said the letter was signed "Dr. Brodbeck," with the accompanying information that the writer was a professor in the Nashville law school. The Judge said he regarded the note as a bit of impertinence. He did not know that Mr. Servis was to blame, and thought the letter was the work of some misguided friend of his. Mr. Servis denied all connection with the letter.

Efforts of THE TRIBUNE to locate "Dr. Brodbeck" were unavailing. No one who knows him could be found in Nashville. His name is not in the directory of that city.

Unions Not Entirely Satisfied.

The new grand jury is not entirely satisfactory to the labor men. Detective Lavin, whose report on the members of the jury was read on Saturday night to the delegates to the adjourned trades union convention by George P. Gubbins, President of the Bricklayers' union, said that the following jurors were connected with interests affected by the labor troubles:

W. P. Weick, mason contractor and a member of the Grievance committee of the Mason Contractors' association.
C. T. Boal, building contractor.
John B. Heaney, metal manufacturer, 158 Fulton street, has a strike on his hands at present.
Harlan Page, chief salesman for Badger, Jackson & Co., lumber dealers.
A. W. Bryant, President of the White Lake Lumber company.

The detective's report, as read by President Gubbins, also contained the name of S. A. Miller, President of the Triple Link Life Insurance company, and the comment that he was a relative of James Miller of the Legal Action committee of the Building Contractors' council. Juror Miller denied last evening that he was related in any manner with James Miller.

Realty Board May Not Act.

Professor Graham Taylor probably will have to look elsewhere than in the Real Estate board for three more members of the Commission on Investigation which was authorized at the trades union convention for the purpose of finding a basis upon which a settlement can be made. After a meeting yesterday of the directors of the board, at which Professor Taylor was present, President Warner said:

"The board has no desire to jump into the arena and force a way. Any plan of settlement, to be successful, must have the cooperation of both the contractors and the unions, and the Real Estate board, it may be said safely, will not act except upon the joint request of both parties."

Later in the afternoon it was learned from F. P. Bagley, a member of the Press committee of the Building Contractors' council, that the contractors had no intention of asking the Real Estate board to do anything.

"The board is acting on its own responsibility," he said.

Will Meet Today.

The Real Estate board will hold a special meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and take action on the resolution passed at the recent informal dinner as to the advisability of the board lending its aid towards bringing about a settlement of the labor difficulties. An unusually large attendance is expected, as the real estate men have been among the principal sufferers through the long-continued unsettled condition of the building trades.

Work on Federal Building.

Five men started to work at the site of the new federal building yesterday morning, making preparations for the resumption of building operations. The men were removing the stone from the line upon which the foundations are to be erected and removing the wooden strips around the granite that has been delivered. George F. Bodwell, contractor for the building, said he expected work would be resumed in a short time, but would name no date. According to officers of the local Stonecutters' union, work is to begin within ten days. A new derrick has been erected within the fence and other preparations for beginning are visible.

"It is possible that work may begin within the next three weeks," said a son of E. F. Gobel, who has the subcontract for the masonry work.

Contractors Issue Statement.

The Press committee of the Building Contractors' council issued a statement last evening saying William J. Chalmers had stated clearly the agreement which the contractors have been trying to put into effect during the last four months, and saying the only thing which prevented the employers from reaching an agreement with the unions was the Building Trades council.

Mr. Chalmers had pointed out that the council would not let the unions make an agreement without the clause providing for a sympathetic strike. He said the contractors' aim was to deal with the unions direct, but that it was impossible to deal with them over the heads of the Building Trades council.

Union Man Under Arrest.

On a charge of having participated in an assault on non-union workmen employed on a building at 22 Seeley avenue, Michael Dalton, a structural iron worker, was arrested yesterday in front of the labor headquarters at Washington street and Fifth avenue.

In the assault, which occurred two weeks ago, Charles Brown, a non-union iron worker, was struck on the head with a piece of lime and sustained a slight scalp wound. Dalton, it is alleged, was one of the men who attacked Foreman Clark on that occasion, and the latter to protect himself drew a revolver and fired a shot, which attracted the police.

BOY KILLED IN ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Martin Zika, 18 Years Old, Shot by O. Farley, Street Car Conductor.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Police Have Encounters in Several Localities with Strikers.

MEETING BRINGS NO RESULT

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—One boy was killed and six men and a girl were wounded today as a result of the strike.

The dead:

ZIKA, MARTIN, 18 years old; struck in the left breast by a bullet fired from a street car.

The wounded:

Krueger, Minnie, 18 years old; struck in left thigh by a glancing bullet; not serious.

Mullen, Clarence E., motorman; shot in upper portion of left arm; lives in Jacksonville, Ill.; wound not serious.

Two rioters, seen to fall during a fight at Thirteenth and Herbert streets in a mob of 250 men and the police; were carried away by friends and names not learned.

Zika was shot late in the afternoon while standing in the door of his home at 1200 Geyer avenue. A mob of several hundred men had surrounded a car of the Tower Grove line and were threatening the conductor and motorman. A few stones had been thrown when a shot was fired from the car, the bullet striking Zika full in the breast. He died within a few minutes. Conductor Farley and Motorman Drake were arrested by the police, pending an investigation.

Admits the Shooting.

At the police station tonight Conductor Owen Farley admitted firing the shot which killed Zika. He fired, he said, at a man who was preparing to throw a stone at him and the bullet struck Zika.

The four persons wounded were all injured near a fight which occurred at 5:30 o'clock at the intersection of Thirteenth and Herbert streets. The riot was lively while it lasted, fully 100 shots being fired, and as the streets were crowded with people it is remarkable that the number of injured was so small.

Four cars of the Bellefontaine line were running close together, and when the first one turned the corner it plunged into a crowd of over 200 men and women who gathered there. No stop was made and the car was free of the mob before any damage could be done. The mob was ready for the second car, however, and it received a warm reception. Stones were rained upon it and several shots fired at the conductor and motorman. The four police officers on the car at once returned the fire, and the crew of the first car, hearing the shots, at once reversed and ran back to reinforce their comrades. Two other cars, each carrying four officers, were close behind. Police Captain Joyce being on the third car. For nearly a minute a rapid fire went on from both sides, and then, led by Captain Joyce, the police made a rush on the mob, which broke and scattered in all directions. Motorman Mullen of the second car, which was in charge of Conductor Charles W. Scott, was shot through the arm, he being the only one injured by the mob.

Two Seen to Fall.

Two rioters were seen to fall, hit by bullets fired by the police, and several officers who took part in the scrimmage declared that fully half a dozen members of the mob had been shot down. The best information and the evidence of the greater number of officers is, however, to the effect that only two were shot by the police. They were at once carried off by their friends and their names are not known.

Minnie Krueger ran into a yard for safety when the fight began and a bullet striking an iron fence, near which she was standing, glanced off and hit her in the left thigh. The wound was little more than a scratch.

The passengers on the cars made wild scrambles for the open air when the trouble began. Among them were three women, and the female sympathizers with the strikers, who were present in large numbers, at once attacked them. They showered them with abuse, pelted them with stones and sticks, and made them run for their lives. For several squares the chase was kept up, the three women finally leaving the street and running across some vacant lots, still hotly pursued by the crowd of women behind, who succeeded every now and then in striking one of the fugitives with a stick or stone. The crowd was not distanced until the three women had been raced fully a third of a mile. The police had their hands full at the time in dealing with the mob at the corner and were not able to afford any protection to the women.

Rioting in Other Localities.

At 6 o'clock a small riot occurred at Eleventh street and Park avenue. A mob of several hundred men and women attacked the last car on the Park avenue line as it was on the home trip. Several stones were thrown and a shot was fired, but whether by the mob or by one of the men on the car could not be determined. A force of forty men was at once dispatched from police headquarters and the mob dispersed without difficulty.

In a riot at the corner of California avenue and Meramec street at 4 o'clock three persons were injured, James Cote, Julius Joy, and Earl Smith, a conductor for the St. Louis Transit company. A crowd of about 300 men attacked a car of the Tower Grove division in charge of William Humphrey, conductor, and Frank Curtis, motorman. Rocks, stones, and bricks were thrown through the car windows, and Clarence Higgins and Charles Samuels, employes of the transit company, were struck several times. Thoe drew their revolvers and commenced to shoot into the crowd.

Prior to the arrival of the police the crowd had dispersed and the victims of the shooting returned to their homes. The conductor and motorman and Samuels and Higgins were arrested and will be held for investigation.

There was a riot at Twelfth street and Chouteau avenue late in the afternoon when a Tower Grove car reached the corner. A large crowd gathered and blocked the track so that the car could not move, while nearly a hundred men climbed on top of the Shickle-Harrison iron foundry building and rained stones on the car. A riot call was sent in and Detectives Hageman, Finan, and Policeman Flanagan were sent to the scene.

Hageman arrested Al Brooks of 622 South Broadway for throwing a stone at the car. It angered the crowd, and seven men assaulted Hageman, who had a hard time in beating them off. After he had knocked down three of them they let him alone. Finan arrested Peter Helfish. There was another tussle and Flanagan came to his assistance. A passageway was opened up through the crowd and both men were taken to the wagon.

Nothing Done at Meeting.

The meeting of labor leaders tonight held for the purpose of discussing the advisability of calling out the organized labor of the city on a sympathetic strike was not productive of great results, and but little progress, apparently, was made toward ordering out the unions.

The Executive committees of the Building Trades council, the Central Trades and Labor union, and of the street car men met tonight and at the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that nothing had been done.

Tomorrow or Wednesday the Transit company expects to start the Cass avenue and Northern Central lines, on which there has been so much trouble heretofore.

Russians About to Build Chapel.

The congregation of the Holy Trinity, the only Russian orthodox Catholic church in Chicago, is planning to break ground this summer on four lots at Leavitt street and Haddon avenue for the erection of a chapel. A committee of the church yesterday visited the new Elmwood Cemetery to consider the purchase of a tract of 40,000 square

PLAGUE ORDER IS QUASHED.

San Francisco Board of Health Abandons Plan to Inoculate Inhabitants of Oriental Quarter.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21.—[Special.]—No attempt was made today by the Board of Health to hold up Chinese or Japanese in Chinatown and inoculate them. Instead the board has decided to place inspectors at the ferries and railroad depots and inoculate all Asiatics who attempt to leave town. The result of this new move will be to compel Orientals who are traveling to the interior to walk or drive to suburban stations and there take trains.

The attitude of the local Chinese was so menacing that the Board of Health decided not to provoke an open conflict. Most of the Orientals in Chinatown are ignorant and profoundly suspicious of any devices of the white man which they cannot understand. Their fears of inoculation were aroused at the outset by a circular in Chinese placarded on all dead walls, declaring this inoculation was a scheme to poison all Asiatics and citing two cases of Chinese who had died immediately after submitting to inoculation. No amount of explanation by Consul Ho Yow was able to remove this impression.

The Chinese at once closed all stores and abandoned business, and the shutters are still up on all their shops. Many openly declared they would shoot the health officers if any attempt was made to inoculate them. Nine-tenths of those inoculated during the last three days have been Japanese, who were caught in the streets.

It is probable Chinatown will resume business tomorrow, when the Consul officially announces that no more inoculation will be attempted in the quarter. A native born Chinese who lives in Berkeley will probably test the legality tomorrow of the Health board's action in inoculating Orientals and not whites. He was inoculated on Saturday and was made ill. Another Chinese who was caught at the ferry and inoculated is reported to be dangerously sick at his home in the country.

Unusual care is taken at the federal quarantine station, and all Asiatics who leave the city will be inoculated, so there is no excuse for quarantine against California.

Late tonight the State Board of Health adopted a circular to the State Boards of Health of the United States embodying the following facts:

"There have been nine deaths from bubonic plague, all Chinese, found dead in their insanitary quarters, known as Chinatown. At this time there are no known cases of bubonic plague in California."

DENY PORCH THIEVES' ARREST

Detectives Dispute Rumor That Two Men Are in Custody at East Chicago Station.

It was rumored last night that two men charged with being implicated in the Potter and other porch-climbing cases were under arrest at the East Chicago Avenue Station. It was asserted the men were arrested by Detectives Walsh and Qualey, but they denied the rumor, and maintained that no one was in custody. Inspector Heidelmeier was not at the station during the evening, and at his house his wife said he had left early in the evening, after saying that he probably would not be home during the night. Captain Revere asserted that so far as he knew no one had been arrested. It was asserted, however, that the arrests had been made in a small town thirty miles from Chicago. Mrs. Mahon, Monroe, and Leonard are still at large.

Charles Roxie was arrested at Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, suspected of having stolen $2,000 worth of diamonds he had pawned. He told the police he had found them in a chamois bag in Wabash avenue, near Peck court. Inspector Hartnett does not believe the gems are part of recent porch-climbers' booty.

Thieves entered the jewelry store of C. M. Delaney at Hammond, Ind., on Sunday, and stole $1,500 worth of watches and jewelry and escaped.

MANILA INCIDENT IN SENATE.

General Otis Explains That Filipino Peace Proposal Was Really No Proposal at All.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate certain correspondence which goes to prove that the alleged peace offer of Aguinaldo on Feb. 5, 1899, was really no peace offer at all. In answer to an inquiry General Otis says, under date of May 1, 1900:

The insurgent chief authorities made no proposition and did not intend to make any, nor did they attempt to do so until driven out of Malolos. My hasty dispatch of about that date misleading.

General Otis goes on to say that a peace proposal was in reality made by a prominent native, but that on account of the indifference of the insurgent leaders nothing came of it.

The dispatch of Feb. 8, 1899, which Otis said was "misleading," contained the following:

Night of 4th Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation charging Americans with initiative and declared war. Sunday issued another calling all to resist foreign invasion. His influence throughout this section destroyed. Now applies for cessation of hostilities and conference. Have declined answer.

In the correspondence transmitted is a denial by Admiral Dewey that the flag of the Filipino republic was ever saluted by the Admiral.

HEALTH OFFICERS O. K. COFFEE

Declare the Taylor Cargo Sent to McLaughlin and Many Others Passed Sanitary Requirements.

W. F. McLaughlin, the coffee importer, explained yesterday to Health Commissioner Reynolds that he had complied with all sanitary requirements regarding the consignment of coffee shipped to him on the J. W. Taylor, which arrived in New York on Nov. 18, 1899, from Santos, Brazil. Robert Hope, the steward of the boat, died during the voyage of a disease supposed to have been similar to the bubonic plague, and two others of the crew suffered from the same disease.

Dr. Reynolds said: "Mr. McLaughlin assured me he would not have used the green berries had there been any danger. Even if there had been germs in the green coffee the roasting by Mr. McLaughlin and the boiling when the coffee was made would make it harmless."

The manifest of the ship Taylor, made out at Santos, showed only a small part of the cargo was destined for Chicago.

URGES ALMA MATER TO ACTION.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol Says Northwestern University Should Work for Alumni.

"Esprit du corps" was urged by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Washington, as the reason why the faculty and interests of Northwestern University should use every means to secure the election of its alumni who are candidates for ecclesiastical offices before the Methodist General Conference. The Washington divine spoke last evening at the annual banquet of the Northwestern University Alumni association at the Auditorium Hotel, and his ringing words charging the alma mater with lack of interest and neglect of its almuni stirred 200 banqueters present, including scores of delegates to the conference, to enthusiastic applause.

KIPLEY DENIES POLICE SHIFT.

Says There Will Be No Change in Captains—Is Satisfied with Present Status.

"There is no truth in the statement there will be a change in police Captains," said Chief of Police Kipley last night. "I am satisfied with the positions of Captains at present and have no such order in mind. The recent shift in commanding officers placed the men where I want them."

PAY OR LOSE FRANCHISE.

MAYOR SENDS IN AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE UNION LOOP SETTLE.

Council Refers It to Judiciary Committee—Permission Asked for "L" Road Extensions—Proposed Contract with Gas Company Amended—Notice of Contest in Sixth Ward—Billboard Regulation Plan Up Again—Appropriation for School Repairs.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Referred an ordinance seeking to make void the franchise of the Union Loop company.
Referred an ordinance extending the Metropolitan Elevated road.
Passed an ordinance allowing the Union Traction company to lay tracks in North avenue from Fortieth to Forty-sixth street.
Authorized the Mayor and Controller to make a contract with the gas company for street lighting.
Received notice of a contest for the seat of Alderman Martin of the Sixth Ward.
Ordered the Burlington and other roads to repair the viaducts at Halsted street, Blue Island avenue, and Throop street.
Ordered Superintendent Kipley to enforce the ordinance against street noises.
Ordered Commissioner McGann not to issue any more permits to the General Electric company.
Referred an ordinance regulating the construction of billboards.
Gave the Board of Education $275,000 for repairs and permanent improvements to schoolhouses.
Granted permission to Mandel Bros. to construct a bridge between their present store and building to be erected.
Adjourned until June 4.

Mayor Harrison sent to the City Council last evening an ordinance which seeks to forfeit the franchise of the Union Loop as far as the Van Buren street side is concerned. The reason given was that the company had failed to pay the city the compensation agreed on in the ordinance. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. A letter of the Mayor, sent with the ordinance, tells of the passage of the ordinance of June 29, 1896, granting the elevated railway companies the right to build the Van Buren street side of the Union Loop and the bargain afterwards entered into whereby the company agreed, in consideration of the Mayor not vetoing the ordinance, that it would pay to the city percentages of its gross receipts, after deducting $250,000 for interest charges, as follows: During the first five years, 5 per cent; second five years, 10 per cent; next ten years, 15 per cent; next fifteen years, 20 per cent; for the rest of the time, 25 per cent.

Then the letter goes on to say:

"This agreemen was broken by the companies at the earliest opportunity. No payment has ever been made by either company, although repeated demands have been made.

"It is now necessary that definite action be taken by the city authorities. The companies, by their agreement of July 6, 1896, have pointed out the method which should be followed. They have agreed that a default in the payment of the compensation provided should work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges acquired under the ordinance of June 29, 1896."

Text of Proposed Ordinance.

The terms of the ordinance by which it is sought to forfeit the Union Loop franchise are as follows:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That all rights and privileges existing in favor of the Union Elevated railroad company, and the Union Consolidated Elevated railway company, and the Northwestern Elevated railroad company, and the Lake Street Elevated railroad company, the Metropolitan West Side railroad company, and the Chicago South Side Rapid Transit railroad company, their successors and assigns, or any corporation whomsoever, under a certain ordinance of the City Council of the City of Chicago authorizing the said Consolidated Elevated railway company to construct and maintain an elevated railroad in Van Buren street, from Wabash avenue to the tracks of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company, and in certain parts of Market street, passed June 29, 1896, and accepted July 6, 1896, be, and the same is hereby, declared forfeited and to have ceased and determined, in accordance with the terms of a certain agreement made between said Union Elevated railway company and said Union Consolidated Elevated railway company, of the one part, and the City of Chicago of the other part, relating to said ordinance of June 29, 1896, which said agreement was dated July 6, 1896, and presented to the City Council of the City of Chicago by the Mayor, and ordered spread upon the records of the Council, upon the 6th day of July, 1896.

Section 2. That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to cause all proper proceedings to be brought for the purpose of causing the removal of the said elevated railroad tracks, structures, and appliances from Van Buren street and from said Market street, mentioned in said ordinance of June 29, 1896, and in said contract dated July 6, 1896, and enforce the forfeiture hereinbefore declared, and to prevent and to put an end to the further operation of the said elevated railroad tracks, structures, and appliances by said Union Consolidated Elevated railway company and said Union Elevated railroad company, and by their successors or assigns, or by any corporation or person claiming under them, or either of them, or under said ordinance of June 29, 1896.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after the date of its passage.

To Allow "L" Extensions.

Alderman Novak (Tenth) put in an ordinance giving the Metropolitan Elevated railway company the right to extend its Douglas Park line from Campbell avenue and Twentieth street west along Twentieth street to Kedzie avenue, and its Garfield, Park line west from Forty-eighth avenue to Fifty-second avenue. It is also provided that the latter line can come to the surface by means of an incline at Fifty-second avenue. The extensions are for fifty years, and the road is to have two years in which to do the work. The amount of consideration is left blank. The ordinance went to the Railway committee.

At the request of Alderman Keeney the Council unanimously passed an ordinance allowing the Union Traction company to extend its lines in North avenue from Fortieth street to Forty-sixth, work to be done in six months.

Gas Ordinance Is Amended.

Alderman Pettibone called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Controller to sign a contract with the gas company for street lighting at the price of $20 a lamp, the company agreeing that it will credit on its bills the sum of 3½ per cent of its gross receipts annually. In the original ordinance the 3½ per cent was in consideration of the company not being harassed by litigation.

Alderman Butler offered an amendment which was adopted, providing "that any provision in said contract preventing the city from bringing proceedings to test the consolidation of the gas companies shall be stricken out."

Afterwards Alderman Eisfeldt made the point that the amendment destroyed the condition in the contract whereby the company paid the city 3½ per cent on its gross receipts and would result in the city's losing over $300,000 annually.

Mayor Harrison replied that that depended on whether the company would agree to sign the contract as amended. "The chances are," he said, "it will not sign the contract and the matter will have to be brought up in the Council again."

City Treasurer Ortseifen reported the condition of the police pension fund to be as follows:

Received during the year	$203,563
Paid on warrants	199,351
Balance	$ 4,211

Orders on Commissioner McGann.

Alderman Rector had passed an order on Commissioner McGann not to issue any more permits to the General Electric company.

Alderman Brenner sent through an order on the same commissioner telling him to order the Burlington and other railway companies under them to repair the viaducts at Halsted and Throop streets and Halsted street and Canalport avenue within fifteen days, and in case the companies refuse the city is to do the work and seek to recover the money from the railway companies.

Alderman Patterson introduced his ordinance seeking to regulate billboards. It went to the Committee on Judiciary.

Alderman Race had passed an order on the West Lake Street Elevated road to put flagmen at its incline.

Alderman Herrmann put in an ordinance authorizing the Controller to pay the Board of Education $275,000, of which $100,000 is to be used for the permanent improvement of schoolhouses and $175,000 for repairs, the stipulation being that no one piece of work shall cost more than $5,000.

On Alderman Mavor's motion the rules were suspended and the order passed.

The West Side Aldermen sent in a challenge to the Aldermen from the South and North Sides to play a game of baseball.

"WINCHESTER RIDE?" NOT VITAL

General Manning Explains That Sheridan Helped Little in Turning the Tide of Battle.

Boston, Mass., May 21.—[Special.]—General Stephen H. Manning of Lewiston, Me., has jumped into notoriety by asserting Sheridan's famous ride was largely a "fake." He claims General Wright was the man who stopped the stampede of the union army and drove the confederate forces under Early back. "Little Phil's arrival," he says, "made no difference." The man who makes this bold statement is one of the most noted men Maine sent to the war. He enlisted at Lewiston in 1861, and during his service received seven promotions directly from President Lincoln and one from Governor Washburne of Maine.

"The famous raid of the Shenandoah Valley," said General Manning, "an episode in the history of the war that has been made immortal by the poetic genius of Thomas Buchanan Read, wasn't exactly a raid, but a legitimate and regular campaign. Sheridan found us near Harper's Ferry, and then he went back to Washington. We started on up the valley after General Early, and had our first big battle at Winchester. The rebels were driven on up the valley until we reached Cedar Creek, and at that place the battle was terrible. Sheridan was in Washington. General Wright had full command of the army.

"On the 19th day of October I happened to be awake early and heard heavy firing on our extreme left. My tent was next to General Wright's. I ran into the General's tent and told him the rebels were firing on our left. General Wright immediately sent staff officers to have the troops all under arms at once. The attack by Early was made with such rapidity the rebels got into some of the company streets before the soldiers could get out of their tents. It was only the work of a few minutes. We were at last all driven back about three miles. It was well nigh a rout for the time. The enemy failed to follow up their advantage and make the rout complete. If the rebels were not intoxicated with liquor they certainly were with success. That gave us a chance to reform our lines. I stood by General Wright's side and heard him give the order to advance. The men made a rush, and in a short time Early was on the retreat. Our army was after him, and in another hour would have smashed his lines and destroyed his army.

"At this moment General Sheridan arrived from his famous ride of thirty miles from Winchester. And right here comes the injustice of history. Sheridan's friends claimed it was his arrival that turned the tide of battle. Some poet wrote a song about the matter, and that settled it. Since then it has been absolutely useless to tell the truth about this historic incident. It has been put into our school books and taught in every conceivable form. General Wright was too modest a man to fight over the matter and demand justice for his men.

"Now, what are the facts in this case? Sheridan did ride from Winchester, but no faster than any other well mounted officer could have done. It has been claimed he found the whole army disorganized and flying down the valley and that it was his presence that turned the tide. It is absolutely false. His coming changed nothing. When he reached us he found a lot of sutlers, camp followers, and bummers running toward Winchester. That is always the case in all armies when in battle. Possibly there might have been 500 of this crowd that Sheridan met, but they didn't constitute the army by a long shot.

"The result would have been precisely the same had he not come. We would have had Early whipped before night in any event. We practically had him whipped then. We had him at our mercy when Sheridan reached us."

TEACHERS ASK BACK SALARIES.

Demand $491,000 and May Get It—Mrs. O'Keeffe's Plan for Three Normal Schools.

Chicago school teachers are after $491,000, which they declare is due them in back salaries, and if the members of the Committee of the Board of Education are satisfied that the board can draw upon the appropriation for school purposes in 1901 it is probable that the teachers will be paid the sum they ask for.

The $491,000 is not an increase in salary. After the board cut the salaries in 1890 the schedule was allowed to remain unchanged, and now the younger teachers find that as a result they have not received credit for their work in 1899, and are consequently unable to secure the increase that is granted them after a certain period of service. These teachers now wish to have the schedule brought up to date, and they wish to be paid the arrears, which now amount to the sum mentioned.

A delegation of grade teachers, headed by Miss Mary Lincoln, visited the offices of the Board of Education yesterday and presented the matter to Chairman Brennan of the Committee on School Management. They were assured that they would be granted their request if the committee could secure the needed funds. Attorney McMahon of the board will be asked to deliver an opinion as to whether payment can be made legally out of the appropriation for 1901. Chairman Brennan believes that the opinion will be favorable to the teachers.

Mrs. Isabella O'Keeffe, chairman of the Normal School committee, has a plan to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Chicago Normal School by establishing three normal schools in the city instead of one. These schools are to be situated one in each of the three divisions. It is intended to arrange the courses so that the teachers may visit the various schools on different days in the week, and thus avoid the necessity of increasing the teaching forces.

STUDENTS VOTE IN TUMULT.

Elect A. E. Russell Editor of the Northwestern, but Contest on Charge of Fraud Is Made.

Three hundred students of Northwestern University, frenzied by excitement, fought a contest for editor-in-chief of the Northwestern, the university weekly, yesterday noon, after chapel. The balloting began on Friday, but was not decisive, and every student who had a vote turned out yesterday to continue it. Four ballots were cast before A. E. Russell was elected over Guy E. Terry, but the vote was contested on the charge of fraud, and in a pandemonium of excitement the meeting was adjourned until this noon.

The first ballot yesterday gave Terry 102, Lloyd 75, and Russel 55. The fraternity men were divided on Terry and Lloyd, while the "bibs" voted for Russell. On the next ballot Lloyd withdrew. Rather than see the election go to Terry, who was supported by Delta Upsilon and Beta Theta Pi, the fraternity men voting for Lloyd changed to Russell, whom many of them never had seen. From all parts of the hall the men began to cheer for him. Women jumped on their feet and added to the chorus. Hats were thrown in the air. In the turmoil it is claimed illegal ballots were cast.

When the votes were counted it was found Russell had 118 to Terry's 112. Terry's supporters formally protested the election.

PLEAD FOR MONEY FOR INDIA.

Mass-Meeting Held in Interests of Famine Sufferers—Big Gifts Announced.

A mass-meeting in the interests of famine relief for India was held at Association Hall yesterday, and Bishop James M. Thoburn delivered an address. The Chicago committee is trying to raise $50,000, and several large gifts have been received. Those announced yesterday for the first time were:

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.	$200
Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick	250
Deering Harvester company	100
Phenix Insurance clerks	410

The total amount received so far is $4,129.

CHOICE ON WORTHINGTON

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATS TURN TO HIM FOR STANDARD BEARER.

Judge Tuley Declining to Run, Thomas Gahan and Others Say the People Man Will Be the Most Available—Secretary Burke Wants Some One from Chicago—Name of Francis A. Hoffman Jr. Suggested, but Receives Little Encouragement.

Judge Tuley yesterday declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship, and immediately afterwards Judge Worthington of Peoria was announced as the man who would receive the votes of the delegates from Cook County in case no Chicago man should be urged for the place. No Chicago man has been found as yet, and it does not look as if one would be found, though Francis A. Hoffman Jr. has been suggested. Lacking a Cook County candidate, there does not seem to be much doubt that Judge Worthington will be the choice of the Cook County Democrats.

As soon as it was known yesterday that Judge Tuley would decline, Thomas Gahan, Robert E. Burke, William Loeffler, and several lesser lights of the local Democracy went into consultation with Mayor Harrison in the latter's office. The situation was canvassed, and Burke advanced the proposition that it would be well to try to unite on a candidate from Cook County, providing a suitable one could be found. His argument was that such a course would help elect the county ticket, which is naturally his chief concern. When the question was asked as to whom the Cook County man should be, however, there were no responses, and, although the conference was continued for several hours, no acceptable man was suggested. Finally it was agreed that if the candidate were to be taken from outside of Chicago, Judge Worthington would be the most available man for Cook County to support, and the conference broke up with the understanding that Secretary Burke could still look around for his Chicago candidate, but if he failed to find him then an attempt would be made to nominate Judge Worthington.

Gahan Favorable to Worthington.

After the meeting was over National Committeeman Gahan said:

"It looks now as if the nomination would go to some one outside of Chicago. We have not been able to find the kind of a candidate we want in Cook County and I do not think we will be able to. Under those conditions there is no use of talking about a Chicago candidate, and it does not look now as if one would go before the Springfield convention."

"Who is the out-of-town candidate?"

"Judge Worthington of Peoria. It appears to us that he is the strongest candidate who can be named, and the Chicago delegates will support his candidacy as matters now look. I think he can get all of the delegates from Cook County."

Secretary Burke was not willing to go quite so far as did Chairman Gahan.

"It is not yet certain," said he "that we will not be able to find the candidate we want in Cook County. Should we fail, however, we will then go outside as a matter of course."

Asked as to whom he was figuring on, Mr. Burke said he now had no one in mind.

Judge Shepard and Francis Hoffman.

When Mr. Gahan was asked as to what there was in the talk about Judge Shepard he replied he did not consider it serious.

"As I understand it," said he, "Judge Shepard is contented with his present position, and is not a candidate for the Governorship."

Francis A. Hoffman Jr., whose name was brought out during the day in connection with the nomination for the Governorship, is a son of Francis A. Hoffman, who was Lieutenant Governor at the same time Richard Yates was Governor. He, however, has been a Democrat while his father was a Republican. He was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1888 when John M. Palmer was the candidate for Governor. He was also City Collector under Mayor Harrison. His name was suggested largely on the fact he was a German, but it did not receive much encouragement.

Both Gahan and Burke denied that any part of getting Mayor Harrison to reconsider his refusal to run was entertained, and it is given out on all hands that the attempt to get Judge Tuley to run meant the absolute retirement of the Mayor as a candidate. Ex-Congressman Hinrichsen, who is the original Harrison man, arrived in the city during the day, and announced that his county (Morgan) would vote for the Mayor in the State convention, even if no delegate from Cook County did. Mr. Hinrichsen's desire to have Harrison at the head of the ticket, however, is based largely on the fact that he wants Dunlap of Morgan County named for Treasurer. With a candidate for Governor outside of Cook County, a Chicago man might be selected for the Treasureship, and this would interfere with Hinrichsen's plan.

Judge Tuley's Letter of Refusal.

Judge Tuley's refusal to be a candidate took the form of a letter to Judge Dunne. It reads as follows:

Chicago, May 21.—Judge E. F. Dunne: Since I have been upon the judicial bench of this county—now lacking a few days of twenty-one years—I have persistently refused to become a candidate for any other office. I have been twice tendered the nomination for Mayor of the City of Chicago—once the year that Cregier was nominated and elected, and again in 1895. At various other times I have refused to be considered a candidate for the same office. In 1893 I was tendered, and refused, an appointment to a federal position which paid about twice my judicial salary.

To now consent to run for Governor would be to depart from the rule which has heretofore guided my conduct, and in the view I take of the judicial position would necessitate my resigning my present office before accepting such a nomination.

I have three years of my judicial term unexpired, and while I have the legal right to resign and accept a nomination for Governor, I am of the opinion that under the present circumstances I ought not to do so.

Thanking you and the members of the Democratic Cook County Central committee, the Democrats of Cook and other counties who have desired to confer upon me the honor of being the standard-bearer of the party for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State of Illinois, I regret that I feel compelled to forbid the use of my name as a candidate for Governor at the approaching State Democratic convention.

M. F. TULEY.

Nicholas Worthington, or "Nick," as he is called in Peoria, has been a resident of that city for many years. He served two terms in Congress and once was elected Circuit Judge. He was also the head of the labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the Pullman strike. He was originally a free silver man, but a year ago came out in a public statement in which he declared 16 to 1 was no longer a possible issue and advocated dropping it.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The Republican County committee has been called to meet next Friday. At that time it will organize and the matter of making changes, if any, in the ticket will come up for consideration.

Perfect Digestion

means health. Both may be secured by a faithful use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the one medicine that may be depended upon when there is any derangement of the stomach, liver or kidneys. It is the greatest health-builder in the world, and as a blood-purifier cannot be equaled. For fifty years it has cured indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

IF YOU VALUE HEALTH AVOID SUBSTITUTES

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

MICROBE KILLER.

First Remedy Authorized by Science Under the Accepted Germ Theory.

Neutralizes the Disease Principle by Entirely Neutralizing Disease Poisons.

The ascendency of the new bactericide drink for invalids, inscrutably named and known as Microbe Killer, is due to the fact that it is the very first authorized remedy ever brought forward under the now well settled theory that all diseases thus far studied under the great microscopes of science are due to animal germs or microbes. A palatable water drink as free from drugs as the sweet sea air is free from sewer gas, but correctly charged with searching bactericide gases. It is known to be an absolute antidote to the animal germs that cause disease. While commended from experience by a million people who have

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reen Bay, Green Lake.
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Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis
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AND EXTERNAL USE.
spoonful in half a tumbler of
minutes cure Cramps, Spasms,
burn, Nervousness, Sleepless-
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the world that will cure fever
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FIGHTS HIS WAY TO MAFEKING.

Col. Mahon with Small Force Has Stirring March to Effect the Rescue.

JOINED BY COL. PLUMER.

War Office Finally Posts News on Receipt of Message from Lord Roberts.

MAIN MOVEMENT GOES ON.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, May 22, 3 a. m.—The official confirmation of Mafeking's relief by Lord Roberts is a source of great relief to the cape-bound officials of the War office. They hoped the news was true on Friday night, but not until yesterday did they accept the story.

The town was relieved late on Thursday by the combined forces of Colonel Mahon, who commanded the mysterious relief column, and Plumer's men, a total of about 1,300.

Mahon's column was organized by General Hunter and started from Barkly May 4. It covered the distance to Vryburg, 180 miles, in five days. Colonel Mahon, according to Charles Hands, the Daily Mail correspondent, moved parallel to the Boers' Vaal positions at Rooidam and at Fourteen Streams, actually getting behind them without firing a shot. On the 6th and 7th they were so close that Hunter's war balloon was plainly visible and his bombardment was plainly heard.

Go Along Vaal River.

The route taken was between the Vaal and Hart Rivers, and then the right bank of the dry Hart River to abreast of Taungs, and then by Pudimae, Roodepoort, and Vryburg.

The column arrived at Vryburg in the morning, rested in the heat of the day, and moved on in the evening, arriving at Mojanimabill the next morning.

There it was met by Lieutenant Moorsome of the protectorate regiment, who had scouted the entire country between Plumer's camp and Vryburg.

Country in Bad Condition.

Mahon's force found the country scourged with low fevers and influenza and hardly a Boer house or kraal was without a case, and there had been hundreds of deaths. On the 13th Mahon was at Setlagool, after leaving which he made a detour westward to avoid Koodoosrand, where the Boers were in strong force. This maneuver was successful until a point seven miles northwest of Koodoosrand was reached. Here the Boers secreted in dense bush ambushed the advance guard. A short, sharp struggle followed, and the lighthorse dislodged the Boers, who had endeavored to enfilade the convoy, but was prevented by British pompoms. After the artillery fire the Boers dropped back, the British rear guard enfilading the retreat.

It was in this engagement that Correspondent Hands was wounded with a bullet through the thigh, causing a compound fracture.

In this fight Mahon lost six killed and twenty-one wounded, including Major Mullens and Captain Maxwell. The Boers left thirty dead.

Hear of Last Fight of Siege.

The column arrived at Janmadibis on Tuesday, and met Plumer's forces, who brought the news of the attack on Mafeking on Saturday, which was repulsed and Eloff and thirteen other officers taken prisoners.

The engagement was one of the most desperate of the war. It lasted sixteen hours and was decided in the streets of Mafeking. The Boers lost ten dead and nineteen wounded and left behind 108 prisoners, including Eloff.

Among the prisoners were seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans. The British losses were six killed and two officers and nine men wounded.

The story of the happenings between Tuesday and Thursday and the entry of the relieving force into Mafeking is yet to come.

Baden-Powell's Star Rising High.

Baden-Powell's promotion to Major General is satisfactory to the public as far as it goes, but generally more honors are said to be in store for him. The report is he is to be made a K. C. B., and another says he is to be given a baronetcy.

The brave Colonel's popularity, however, continue on the ascendant. One Birmingham firm has struck 2,000,000 medals bearing his likeness since Friday, and still cannot supply the demand.

Moving on Johannesburg.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, May 22, 3:15 a. m.—British horsemen, according to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, are now close to the Vaal River, within forty miles of Johannesburg.

The migration from Pretoria has begun. Women and children are being sent in trains to Machadadorp, on the way to Lydenburg. Trains are arriving at Lourenzo Marquez filled with passengers, among whom are many Germans who are bound for Europe.

Mahon's Brilliant March.

Some details of Colonel Mahon's Mafeking expedition are now coming through from wayside points. It was one long rush to Mafeking.

A correspondent with General Hunter telegraphs as follows from Fourteen Streams:

"Colonel Mahon's relieving column left Barkly West under secret orders on May 4 and reached Vryburg May 11. The Boers marshied on the right flank of the British and a strange race followed, Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition and the Boers hurrying parallel in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across his path.

"The Boers succeeded. Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off."

Then, as Lord Roberts wired, Colonel Mahon and Colonel Plumer united forces at Jamaalbi on May 15 and Mafeking was relieved three days later, under conditions not yet known here.

The last message from Colonel Mahon's column before the relief was dated at Mafanamabill, May 11. It says:

"The column left Vryburg yesterday, did nineteen miles, and outspanned at 2 a. m. No fires were allowed. We started at dawn today and trekked here."

How Baden-Powell Took Eloff.

Colonel Baden-Powell's hardest blow to the besiegers was the capture of Commandant Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, and his men. It is thus described in a dispatch from Mafeking, May 12, via Cootsi, May 14:

"Eloff today fell into one of the various traps that have been left open for months. At 5 a. m. the enemy, who had been much strengthened during the last few days, delivered an attack on the eastern side of the town, while a large force, which during the night had crept along the river, guided by native rebels, who had chosen the craftiest detours, managed to enter the Baralong location. This they burned, and the huts of the natives were blazing fiercely for a distance of nearly a mile.

"Then, finding that they were unopposed, the Boers yelled: 'Come out, you skulkers! Today we take Mafeking!'

"Suddenly a Boer cried: 'Run! Here are the Rooineks.' Nearly all fled. Captain Marsh opened fire from the fort on each side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, but driving the vanguard of about 150 into the native location, which had been burned.

"The enemy broke into two parties, one being penned in the stone cattle kraal and the other hemmed in in a hollow behind a kopje inside the outer defenses. They had no water and but little food.

"Meanwhile a strong party, estimated at 500, ran round the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. There they surprised and, after sharp fighting, captured Lieutenant Colonel Hore, Captain Singleton, and Veterinary Surgeon Dunlop Smith, who, for a time, was penned, with forty Boers, in the offices of the British South African protectorate. This position was covered by our forts.

"The Boers were called upon to surrender, but they refused, and the fighting was resumed for some hours. The Boers lost heavily. Finally two parties of the enemy surrendered, one party escaping. The casualties are not yet fully known. The Boers lost about 150, but our casualties were under twenty. Angus Hamilton, correspondent of the London Times, is missing."

Brawn of Hides Popular.

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch from Mafeking dated May 11, gives the following description of the final days of the siege:

"The new food, brawn, from horse and ox hides, is a great success. This food and porridge, the inventor of which has received a £5 bonus from the government, is the equivalent of six weeks' additional provisions. The natives prefer it to any other, so that the siege has taught them a new food."

Many Correspondents Lost.

Twenty-one war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease during the war. In this respect the Daily Mail has been particularly unfortunate, ten of its representatives having been put out of service by death or illness.

The War office announces that eleven vessels will leave home ports during the next thirty days, with 3,889 officers and men and 2,385 horses.

Official Report of Relief.

LONDON, May 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts at the War office:

"KROONSTAD, May 21.—The following is from Hunter:

"'Mafeking is relieved. Mahon entered it May 18.'"

News Sent by Milner.

The following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in south Africa, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was received today:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved May 17.

"The relieving column was a composite force under Colonel Mahon of about 2,300 men."

Lord Roberts Adds Details.

A later dispatch from Lord Roberts says:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Mahon (Colonel B. T. Mahon) reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisda May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Maritzani Siding and turned westward to avoid it. May 13 he was attacked in the tuick bush, losing five men killed, two missing, and twenty-four wounded, including a Daily Mail correspondent, Hands, dangerously.

"The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded."

Mahon a Nile Hero.

Colonel B. T. Mahon, who relieved Mafeking, served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with General Kitchener.

Check for Lindley Convoy.

A dispatch from Kroonstad dated Sunday, May 20, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident that the Boers facing the main British army are on the alert and aggressive.

Buller Waits for Railway Repairs.

The War office has the following message from Lord Roberts regarding the general situation:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railroad has been destroyed.

"Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to cooperate with this force."

Fortifying at Johannesburg.

A Lourenzo Marquez dispatch of May 21 says: "The defense works of Johannesburg are progressing rapidly. Six guns brought from the front have been emplaced in a fort, while schanzes and trenches intersect Katzerand near Klipriversberg, behind the racecourse."

NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

WAIT FOR SECOND ADVENT

ENGLISH BRANCH OF CREED IS MAKING PREPARATIONS.

Abandons Practice of Sitting Up All Night or Otherwise Appearing Ridiculous—Earnest Evangelist Explains Belief — Danish Northern Light Expedition Reports Result of Its Studies in the North—Electrical Effect Is Slight.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, May 22, 3 a. m.—The Second Adventists of England are busy at present making preparations for an early translation of the faithful to heaven. A year ago the members of the Russian wing of the church sat up many nights in white raiment and waited for a second coming of the founder of the Christian religion. Thirty years ago all over America the same thing was happening, and now in England the faithful, if few, followers of the Adventist apostles are preparing for the climax of their hopes.

Led by Huge Preacher.

In Chelsea Basel Seton, an earnest evangelist and ex-Colonel in the army, standing 6 feet 4 inches, is delivering weekly addresses and exhorting Christian people of all denominations to make special preparation. "The day of the Lord is indeed at hand," he says. "I can't give you the date, but everything shows to thoughtful men that the tribulation of the last day is casting its shadow before."

To a reporter Seton said: "While I can't give you the exact date the second advent is certainly coming in the near future. We are not doing as the Russians did, sitting up at nights. We think that is fanaticism. We claim to be ordinary business-men and think the condition of the world foreshadows the second coming at no distant date."

Reports on Northern Lights.

The Danish Northern Lights expedition has returned to Copenhagen from Iceland, where four or five weeks were spent on the top of a mountain, examining the phenoma of the aurora borealis.

Herr Adam Paulsen, director of the expedition, in his account of the achievements says:

"The spectrum of the aurora gave twenty-three lines, a great majority of them unknown to science. These were photographed and the wave lengths estimated. Daily experiments were made of the electrical conductivity of the air, and it was found this does not vary with the weather, and usually was greater for negative than for positive electricity, and varied from time to time considerably.

"It was found the aurora exercised no perceptible effect on the atmospheric electricity, unless the lights were unusually brilliant and in the zenith.

"The magnetic effect of the aurora was comparatively small, the greatest declination of the needle produced being only three degrees."

Schreiner Gives Up Campaign.

Cronwright Schreiner, who returned to London yesterday, says he has resolved to abandon his stop-the-war campaign, because of the riotous proceedings which his efforts have provoked.

Americans Returning Home.

Among the passengers sailing by the New York last Saturday were Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ryerson, J. M. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Taft.

FRENCH FLAG FOR MOOR.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO SAID TO BE SEEKING PROTECTORATE.

Deputy Firmin Faure, Just Returned from Algiers, Says on Every Side Friendly Feeling Is Becoming More Evident—Chamber of Deputies and Senate to Assemble Today—Socialists Open Co-operative Bakery—Louvre Art Galleries Open.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, May 21.—It is announced in political circles tonight that the Sultan of Morocco has practically consented to submit to a French protectorate over Morocco in the near future. Deputy Firman Faure, who has just returned from Algeria, confirms the story, asserting that on every side Morocco has welcomed French influence.

Rumor of New Dreyfus Case.

Le Claire publishes facsimiles of a "dossier" proving that the government, through the secret police, is preparing seriously to reopen the Dreyfus case and demonstrating the dishonorable testimony of Cernusky, the witness at Rennes.

Parliament to Meet Today.

The reopening of Parliament tomorrow is occasioning much political excitement.

Opens Louvre Galleries.

President Loubet has inaugurated the new art galleries at the Louvre, containing many valuable works.

Disappointed Over Women Jurors.

There is great disappointment here among prominent women that after all their work only three woman jurors have been appointed—Miss Smith, Jane Addams, and Mrs. Albert. Five were named by Mr. Peck, but two have refused to serve.

Co-operative Socialist Bakery.

The Socialists have opened a cooperative bakery, in which bread will be furnished at a minimum price. The government has encouraged the plan, as it lessens the danger of future bread riots.

Americans Going to Passion Play.

A large number of Americans will leave Paris tomorrow night to see the Oberammergau passion play.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AT WORK

System in Operation for Signaling Movements of Lloyd Steamers Is Successful.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ERNEST FITGER.]

BREMEN, May 21.—The wireless telegraphy has been operating faultlessly between Lloyd steamers and the Island of Borkum, at thirty kilometers (about twenty miles) distance since May 15.

The steamers signal the fireship with flags and the fireship transmits the signal to the island by the wireless telegraph. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is equipped for direct messages without flags.

Think Turk Is Negligent.

LONDON, May 22.—Increased disturbances in Macedonia and Albania, says a special dispatch from Vienna, have caused the Ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople to dispatch military representatives there to ascertain whether Turkey has taken sufficient measures to prevent disorders.

NEAR VOTE ON MEAT BILL

WILSON LETTER FEATURE OF DEBATE ON THIRD READING.

Efforts of Agrarians to Show American Attitude Is Incorrect Fail in Their Purpose—No Threat of Reprisals Has Been Made—Discussion Characterized as Rehearsal for Treaty Battles to Come—Berlin Car Strike Is Ended.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, May 21.—Secretary Wilson's letter was the main topic of discussion upon the third reading of the meat bill today, and was used as an argument pro and con. Certain Agrarian speakers attempted to create the impression that the letter proved that America is interfering in an internal affair with Germany, whereas others held that it proves the contrary, since the Washington government resisted the apparent suggestion from the Berlin government, which it became Ambassador White's duty to transmit, that America quietly agree to acquiesce in the exclusion of canned meats and sausages so that the Radicals should not fear reprisals and vote for the compromise instead of the ultra-Agrarian measure.

American Action Is Correct.

Nobody could logically find fault with Ambassador White's action nor with the correct conduct of the American government to wait until the legislation is adopted before threatening reprisals, but, owing to the carelessness of the newspaper which reproduced the letter here, certain journals concluded the letter was confidential, whereupon they made some unfavorable comments upon Secretary Wilson and the supposed recipient, but the matter will be placed in the proper light in tomorrow morning's paper.

In the debate Baron von Wangeheim frankly admitted that the meat bill was a rehearsal for the struggle over future commercial treaties, and Count von Posodowski-Wehner warned the Agrarians against pushing matters to extremes. The Heinze bill has been withdrawn from the order of the day temporarily in order to enable the parties to attempt to reach an agreement over the art and literature paragraphs.

The Clericals, however, will fight to a finish on the present lines.

Street Car Strike Settled.

The street railway strike is ended, Mayor Kirchner's mediation having been accepted, and the employés have obtained nine hours a day for drivers and eleven for conductors. The monthly wages range from 85 marks (about $20) for beginners, to 120 marks (about $33), after twenty years' service. They had demanded nine and ten hours and wages up to 130 marks.

TELLS OF MASAMPO GRANT.

Secretary Brodrick of the Foreign Office Says the Russians Have Secured Corean Port.

LONDON, May 21.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign office, Mr. Brodrick, said that the British government understood that Russia had leased a site for a coal depot and naval hospital at the treaty port of Masampo, in Corea.

This port, he added, was open to navigators of all countries, and the landing and storage of supplies for the Russian fleet within the site just acquired is to be governed by the existing treaties there.

VIE WITH SOUSA'S BAND.

OLD SOLDIERS AND MUSIC DIVIDE ATTENTION IN BERLIN.

Kriegebund Delegates Given Old-Fashioned "Commers," While German Officers Make Attempt at "Cake Walk" During Concert—Engagement of Queen Wilhelmina to Grandson of Duke of Saxe-Weimar Said to Be a Fact.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, May 21.—The New York Kriegebund veterans were entertained here in a beer "Commers" after the most approved fashion tonight. Three thousand people were present. They will visit the United States Embassy tomorrow, and also lay wreaths upon the Emperor William and Victory monuments and the mausoleums of the Emperors Wilhelm and Frederick later.

After a public dinner the veterans will go to Dresden tomorrow night. The committee will be received by the Emperor May 31.

"Cake Walk" to Sousa's Music.

A member of the Twelfth New York Infantry in full regimentals, including bayonet and cartridge belt, directing some German officers in their attempts to "cake walk," formed a feature of Sousa's concert tonight, for which, however, Sousa had not arranged. It is now understood that Sousa will serenade the Emperor in the palace courtyard on Friday night, instead of giving a formal concert.

Wilhelmina's Engagement Believed.

The National Zeitung learns that Thuringian court circles accept as true the reported engagement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Grand Duke Bernhard Heinrich, grandson of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

DEATH OF MRS. J. W. ODELL.

Widow of Well-Known Chicagoan Dies of Heart Disease in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, May 21. — Mrs. Odell died this morning at 3 o'clock.

The death of Mrs. J. W. Odell in Paris yesterday was due to heart disease. Mrs. Odell had resided in Paris for two years, and died at the residence of her son, George Odell. Her sister, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, was also at her bedside.

The body will be brought to the United States, but the place of interment has not yet been decided upon.

Mrs. Odell was the widow of J. W. Odell, who died in New York two years ago. She was born in New York State fifty-four years ago, and was married thirty-four years ago. The family came to Chicago in 1860. She was the daughter of John B. Rice, at one time Mayor of Chicago and several times Congressman. After the death of her husband Mrs. Odell went to Paris.

Mrs. Odell left two daughters, Mrs. Bertram Winston of this city and Mrs. John Mason of Baltimore, and two sons, William R. Odell of Chicago and George Odell of Paris. Mrs. Orson Smith of this city and Mrs. George L. Dunlap are her sisters, Mrs. Odell leaves an estate.

CHIEF HOLY YEAR FEAST.

CANONIZATION CEREMONIES TO BE HELD IN ROME THURSDAY.

St. Peter's Cathedral Closed for Two Days While Elaborate Decorations Are Preparing—Many Applicants Will Be Disappointed, as Demand for Admission Is Far in Excess of Capacity of Church—Members of De La Salle Family in Rome for Event.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, May 21.—The holy year festivities will reach a climax on Thursday with the most solemn function of the canonization of Father de la Salle and Rita d'Acacia will be observed.

St. Peter's Cathedral will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday in order to prepare the rich decorations, which are to cost $50,000. There will be 12,000 extra lights.

Pope Leo to Officiate.

The Pope will occupy a stately, gilded, high throne, under the Bernini canopy of colossal bronze. Here the Pope will be facing the main body of the church and the congregation. Under the permanent bronze canopy is a red canopy with silver background.

Two hundred thousand persons have been applicants for tickets, of which only 60,000 will be issued.

Several large French pilgrimages are arriving from Paris, Chambéry, Toulouse, and Lyons.

Descendants of De La Salle in Rome.

Count de la Salle is here with his sons, who came to assist in the canonization of his collateral ancestor. There are also pilgrimages from Cologne, Breslau, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia.

Japanese Prince in Conference.

The Japanese Crown Prince, Kotokito, had a long consultation with the King today, and arranged for closer relations between Japan and Italy, and henceforth the Italian army will admit more Japanese, and the Mikado will in return grant commercial privileges.

Prince Kotokito went to Venice this morning.

FEAR ITALIAN DUKE IS LOST.

Time Within Which He Should Have Returned Is Expired with No News of Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, May 22.—A Leader special from Copenhagen on Sunday says:

"The fate of the Duke of Abruzzi, who undertook the exploration of the arctic regions, is beginning to cause concern to his friends, as the time for his return has arrived, but no news even of his whereabouts has been received.

"The Italian Consul in Chirstiana, who promised to receive all letters and mails for the Duke, has received 72,000 letters and cards from all corners of the world, but chiefly from Italy.

"Should nothing be heard of the Duke soon a whaleship is to be dispatched to Franz Josef Land, in the hope of finding him."

Religious War in Morocco.

LONDON, May 22.—The Algiers correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"There is little doubt that a holy war has been proclaimed in the extreme south of Algeria and Morocco. Probably this is due to the movements of French troops."

NO HOPE FROM HAY FOR BOERS.

(Continued from first page.)

kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

President's Neutral Stand.

"As the war went on the President, while regretting the suffering and sacrifices endured by both of the combatants, could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This he has steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a moment when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interests of peace.

"On the 10th of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States Consul at Pretoria, this telegram:

"I am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.

"The President at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government, and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The Transvaal government was at the same time informed of the President's action in the matter.

"Our representative in London promptly communicated the President's instruction to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was requested to thank the President for the friendly interest shown by him, and Lord Salisbury added that her Majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power. This communication also was immediately transmitted to our Consul at Pretoria, to be communicated to the President of the South African Republic.

Only Nation to Act.

"So far as we are informed, the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the south African republics which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interest of a cessation of hostilities.

"As allusion had been made to The Hague conference and as action had been suggested based upon that instrument, it may be as well to quote a phrase from article 3, which states:

Powers stranger to the dispute may have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities, and article 5, which says: "The functions of the mediator are at an end when it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted."

"This would seem to render any further action of the United States unadvisable under existing circumstances.

"The steps taken by the President in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife which has caused so much suffering may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted to him. Indeed, if in his discretion he had chosen not to present to England the south African request for good offices, he might have justified his action by referring to the following declaration, which was made in the act of signing The Hague convention by the plenipotentiaries of the United States:

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself with questions of policy or international administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

McKinley's Full Duty Done.

"The President sympathizes heartily in the sincere desire of all the people of the United States that the war which is now afflicting south Africa may, for the sake of both parties engaged, come to a speedy close; but, having done his full duty in preserving a strictly neutral position between them, and in seizing the first opportunity that presented itself for tendering his good offices in the interests of peace, he feels that, in the present circumstances, no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality.

"To deviate from this would be contrary to all our traditions and all our national interests, and would lead to consequences which neither the President nor the people of the United States should regard with favor."

SENATE CLOSED TO THE BOERS.

Resolution Extending Privileges of the Floor Voted Down After Heated Debate.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The discussion of the status of the Boer commissioners was precipitated in the Senate when Senator Allen [Pop., Neb.] offered his resolution extending to the commissioners the privileges of the floor of the Senate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 36 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, while Senator Davis contended that, in the peculiar circumstances, the Senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of Boer diplomats until the President, who alone had the power to receive diplomatic representatives, had taken action.

Senator Davis said the mission of the Boer envoys was well understood and that they had proceeded in a manner irregular and highly improper. He did not want to discourage sympathy of the American people with the Boers, but these representatives had been taking an unwise course, premature and undiplomatic. Before presenting their case to this government they were going about the country attending public meetings and attempting to enlist the people of the United States to bring pressure to bear to influence the action of the government.

Senator Davis moved to lay the Allen resolution on the table, which was carried, 36 to 21, the vote being:

YEAS.

Allison,	Hawley,	Perkins,
Baker,	Hoar,	Pettus,
Bard,	Kean,	Platt [Conn.],
Burrows,	Kyle,	Platt [N. Y.],
Clark,	Lindsay,	Quarles,
Davis,	Lodge,	Ross,
Fairbanks,	McBride,	Scott,
Foster,	McComas,	Sewall,
Gallinger,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Gear,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Hanna,	Nelson,	Thurston,
Hansbrough,	Penrose,	Wolcott.

NAYS.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Money,
Bacon,	Daniel,	Pettigrew,
Bate,	Harris,	Rawlins,
Berry,	Heitfeld,	Teller,
Butler,	Jones [Ark.],	Tillman,
Caffery,	Kenney,	Vest,
Clay,	Mason,	Wellington.

In support of his resolution Senator Allen maintained it was the universal practice of the Senate to extend to such visitors as the Boer envoys the courtesies of the Senate, citing the recognition by the Senate of Charles Stewart Parnell years ago, and the more recent recognition of Lord Herschell and the members of the joint high commission from Canada.

The Boer commissioners, he said, desired to lay before the American people the facts concerning the present war. They were not here seeking anything but the friendly offices of this government, and that natural sympathy which they had a right, Mr. Allen thought, to expect from a people so devoted to the cause of liberty as the Americans are.

Davis in Opposition.

"This resolution," said Senator Davis in reply, "recognizes these gentlemen by name as the commissioners of the south African governments. That recognition, by the constitution, is confided exclusively to the President of the United States. There is not a foreign Ambassador or Minister to this government who is entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate. The Canadian commissioners were admitted to the floor of the Senate, but there was no such question then pending between Great Britain and the United States as that which has brought these gentlemen here to state their cause to the government and to the American people."

"It is not plain to me," concluded Senator Davis, "that the United States Senate should make haste to admit them as commissioners to the courtesies of the Senate when such courtesies are not extended to Ambassadors or Ministers of any foreign country."

Senator Mason said that while the President had the power to recognize and receive diplomatic representatives of foreign governments, it was within the power of the Senate alone to determine who should be admitted to its floor.

Senator Teller said the United States had already recognized the south African republics and had sent diplomatic representatives to them.

Senator Davis retorted that he did not know that anybody ever had denied the south African republics were independent countries. "But that is not the question," he said. "It is a fact that neither of these states has ever before attempted to send diplomatic representatives to the United States. It also is a fact that the United States has never sent diplomatic representatives to them."

Mistake of Tillman.

"It has sent Consuls," interjected Mr. Tillman.

"That is just the mistake the Senator makes," replied Senator Davis. "A Consul is not a diplomatic officer. The situation is just this: The south African republics, for the first time have sent commissioners who are diplomatic representatives to the United States. They ask to enter into international relations with us of a certain nature and for certain action by this government. Before any consideration of this matter can be entered into by the Senate these gentlemen must be received by the President in that capacity in which they are accredited to the government of the United States.

"Without attempting to disparage the efforts of these gentlemen, without attempting to detract from the sympathy that may be expressed for them, I feel bound to say that they have proceeded in a manner entirely irregular and premature. Before they have been received by the President they have appeared in public meeting and have stated the object of their mission and that they desire to gain the good offices and sympathy of this government and seek to create public opinion to influence the action of the government."

Senator Davis said he did not intend to bring into this question the merits of the war between Great Britain and the south African states, and cut off debate by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

NEWS FROM AMBULANCE CORPS

Colonel Finerty Gets a Letter Which Accuses American Consul at Cape Town of Churlishness.

The American Consul at Cape Town, south Africa, is charged with being "discourteous and churlish" to the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps during their stay at that place in April. The charge is made in a letter received by Colonel John F. Finerty from Captain H. B. Ryan, a member of the corps. The letter is postmarked Lourenzo Marquez, April 4, and is the latest letter received in Chicago from the corps. Captain Ryan tells of how he and several of his friends desired to have some American money changed. They went to the American representative. The latter at first refused to change the money, and, according to Captain Ryan, called the Chicago men adventurers. Later he changed some coin.

The letter contained no intimation that the members of the corps contemplated joining the Boer army.

Safer to invest money in diamonds than in some banks; easy terms. Lottie Bros., 103 State.

TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

EDITORIAL POINTS TO MORAL EFFECT OF AFRICAN WAR.

Says Most Significant Fact in Support of British Contentions Is That the Boer Envoys Are Making No Serious Impression in United States—Socialist Disturbances in Russia Are Again Occupying Attention—Must Suppress Chinese Boxers.

The Times.
LONDON.

TUESDAY (4 A. M.), MAY 22.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times editorial leader this morning says:

"The moral effect of what has happened during the last three months is clearly visible both in south Africa and outside of it.

"Comments or silence from the continental newspapers tell the same story, and most significant of all is the complete failure of the Boer envoys in the United States to produce any serious impression whatever.

"Even during the excitement of a Presidential campaign the Senate has rejected by a majority of thirty-six against twenty-one the proposal to allow the representatives of the Boers to plead their cause before that distinguished body, and, moreover, they later had an interview with Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, and he has assured them while the President is most sincerely desirous of peace he feels bound to adhere to the policy of impartial neutrality which was declared when the war broke out.

"It is obvious that any compliance with the petition of the Boers would be inconsistent with that policy, especially after Lord Salisbury's explicit declaration that this country does not intend to admit either interference or mediation by any other power in south Africa."

Socialists Cause Annoyance.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

ST. PETERSBURG (Monday)—Secret socialistic revolutionary agitation among the Russian workmen has again forced itself upon public attention. A strike has been going on at one of the large mills in St. Petersburg during two or three days. The police in great force were called to set matters right, and arrested the ringleaders. Seditious proclamations have also been secretly circulated in large numbers among the factory hands.

In the beginning of May a demonstration took place at Warsaw, and it is reported here that a great many persons were arrested. The police succeeded in hemming in the crowd by means of ropes tied to lamp posts.

Notices Posted at Kieff.

Another sign of disquiet is that the Military Governor General of Kieff, General Dragomiroff, has issued some most stringent regulations against the assembling of crowds and demanding instant compliance with the orders of the police authorities, and threatening to use military force in case of necessity.

"All acts of disobedience," says the proclamation posted up in all the public places of Kieff, "will be punished by the infliction of the penalties prescribed and be reinforced by measures for public order and safety."

It is a sort of minor state of siege.

Frosts Damage Russian Crops.

ODESSA (Thursday)—The Liatok states

QUAKERS' FINE VICTORY.

DEFEAT CHICAGO, 2 TO 1, DESPITE GARVIN'S GREAT PITCHING.

Home Team Leads Until the Eighth Inning, When Donahue's Error of Judgment Permits Philadelphia to Score Two Tallies—Texas Twirler Strikes Out the Great Delehanty Three Times—Brooklyn Beats Pittsburg—White Stockings Win.

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Ph'delphia	16	7	.696	Pittsburg	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	16	9	.640	Cincinnati	10	13	.435
Chicago	15	11	.577	New York	7	16	.304
St. Louis	13	11	.542	Boston	5	16	.238

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 2.

Games Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.

GARVIN'S GOOD PITCHING IS FUTILE.

Philadelphia Wins the First Game from Chicago.

Down on the turf of the West Side ball grounds the teams of Chicago and Philadelphia battled yesterday, the white-robed men of Chicago seeking to wrest from the lads garbed in Quaker gray the honors and the lead in the National league pennant race, and, because Donahue thought wrong just for one wee instant, Chicago was beaten 2 to 1.

Two masters led the teams—Garvin, with his terrific speed and queer slow balls, and Orth, cool and crafty, floating the ball over and over the plate, tantalizing his opponents with unexpected twisters while the crowd roared or groaned as the vantage came and went, bowled with delight as Garvin, by wonderful pitching, three times saved the day when all seemed lost; and all to no purpose, for finally there came a moment when all Garvin's skill availed nothing and when a good play badly made threw away the game. Errors of the hands had been made in plenty, but Chicago escaped the penalty of every error and led up to the eighth inning, holding desperately to a narrow lead of one run, gained by hard work in the fourth inning.

The pitching was marvelous. Garvin had the slugging Quakers at his mercy at every minute except one; and in that one they won the game. And it was Wolverton—Harry Wolverton, the baseball comedian—who made the hit which added the final touch to Garvin's hard luck. True, Donahue started it and presented the Quakers' run on what was virtually an equal terms with Lotus men, but Wolverton hit home the run, and even then Mertes might have averted defeat by holding the ball, but he did not throw; and Garvin, beaten, but still the hero of the day, was cheered.

The ball Leander Texas deserved the cheers. Three times when errors had seemingly brought defeat he had held the Quakers helpless, and three times he had come through with the needed help. Once on that same field Delehanty hit four home runs and a single; yesterday he seemed the veriest amateur as he would not connect with the ball on terms with Lotus'

END OF KENTUCKY CASE.

TAYLOR, NO LONGER GOVERNOR, IS A FUGITIVE.

United States Supreme Court Declines to Interfere in Gubernatorial Contest, Asserting Lack of Jurisdiction—Beckham Assumes Executive Office and Militia Is Disbanded—Republican Claimant Goes to Indianapolis to Avoid Arrest.

(Continued from first page.)

crowds yelled and cheered the soldiers in the statehouse square were packing up and preparing to break camp after nearly three months' service. There was also a great demonstration at Bardstown, the home of the young Governor.

Effect on Assassination Case.

One of the most interesting features of the decision is the part it will play with reference to the assassination of Goebel. The decision invalidates Governor Taylor's pardons to five of the men indicted for the crime. It also leaves him liable to arrest at any moment. It has had the immediate effect of compelling Governor Mount of Indiana to go on record. This afternoon officers left Louisville for Indianapolis with a warrant for the arrest of Charles Finley, former Secretary of State, who has been in refuge there since the issuance of a warrant for his arrest. The officers also carried a requisition upon Governor Mount for the extradition of Finley.

Taylor's Arrest Expected.

Mr. Taylor may at any moment be arrested under an indictment found by the Franklin grand jury, in which he is accused of being an accessory before the fact in the murder of William Goebel. The indictment was found some weeks ago, but was suppressed by Judge Cantrill because of the desire not to arrest him while he had the slightest claim to the Governorship.

Attempt to Arrest Finley.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—The three detectives who have been shadowing ex-Secretary of States Charles Finley of Kentucky, who, since his indictment by a Kentucky grand jury for complicity in the Goebel assassination, has been a refugee in this city, swooped down on him in the Hotel Denison this evening and carried him to the police station. One of these officers was Patrolman Zack Thomasson of Frankfort, who has been here since Friday, and the others were Detectives Asch and Holtz of the Indianapolis department. Thomasson had a grand jury warrant from Frankfort.

A few minutes after the arrest word was sent the Marion and Columbia clubs, two Republican organizations, a block from the Denison, and the members rushed en masse to the police station to rescue the prisoner.

Supreme Justice Jordan, Appellate Judge Hanley, State Senator Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican State committee, Charles Hernley; Superior Judge James Leathers, County Clerk Elliott, and other prominent men led the crowd. Several hundred men soon surrounded Finley, and declared he should not be taken out of the State.

The detectives expressed their intention of calling on Governor Mount to honor a requisition for Finley's return, and Finley and his bodyguard, with the officers, went to the Governor's apartments at the Denison.

Governor Releases Finley.

The Governor was about to depart for the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis. He glanced at the warrant and said: "I refuse to honor this. I haven't time to give my reasons."

Then, turning to the Frankfort officer, he said: "I understand the grand jury returning this indictment was drawn from but one political party."

Thomasson assured him there were Republicans on the jury, but the Governor retorted that he didn't think Finley could get a fair trial at Frankfort, where jury and court were prejudiced. The detectives reluctantly released Finley, who was conveyed to Republican Chairman Hernley's room, where the chairman locked up the fugitive, promising there would be bloody spilling if any attempt to kidnap him was made. Governor Mount, in talking to his advisers, said he would order out two companies of militia if necessary to keep officers from kidnaping Finley.

Taylor in Indianapolis.

Ex-Governor Taylor arrived in Indianapolis this evening, his presence in the city being known only to his intimate friends. He made the following statement:

"'I have no criticism to make of the Supreme Court. That court does not go into the merits of the controversy. It does not adjudge that Mr. Goebel got a majority of the votes, and no lower court or tribunal will ever so declare. Mr. Beckham knows he did not get a majority of the votes, and so does every other honest man understand it. The Supreme Court simply holds that it cannot take jurisdiction.

"The arbitrary action of the General Assembly was the greatest crime ever committed against civil liberty. The Republicans and liberty-loving Democrats have been long suffering and submitted to the foulest usurpation ever perpetrated.

"The fact that this wrong has been done under the 'forms of the law' makes it none the less a crime. The success of the Democrats in Kentucky is a triumph of force and fraud over the liberty of Kentuckians. If Mr. Beckham desires to rejoice because he and his associates robbed me of an office and overturned the will of Kentuckians by brute force, I shall not envy him in his delight."

TEXT OF THE COURT'S DECISION

Chief Justice Fuller Asserts That Kentucky Decision Is Final—Justice Harlan's Dissenting Opinion.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—After reviewing the facts in the Kentucky case Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It is obviously essential to the independence of the States and to their peace and tranquillity and their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election, and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested should be exclusive and free from external interference except so far as plainly provided by the constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of State officers have reached the State courts in the manner provided, and have been determined in accordance with State constitutions and laws, the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this court can be properly invoked."

Reviews Other Cases.

The Chief Justice then reviewed the cases of Boyd vs. Thayer, Wilson vs. North Carolina, Kennard vs. Louisiana, and Foster vs. Kansas, and continued: "The grounds on which our jurisdiction is sought to be maintained in the present case are set forth in the errors assigned, to the effect in substance:

"1. That the action of the General Assembly in the matter of these contests deprives plaintiffs in error of their offices without due process of law.

"2. That the action of the General Assembly deprives the people of Kentucky of the right to choose their own Representatives secured by the guaranties of the federal constitution of a Republican form of government to every State and deprives them of their political liberty without due process of law.

"For more than 100 years the constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly. In 1799, by a committee 'to be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law'; since 1850, 'by both Houses of the General Assembly, according to such regulations as may be established by law.'

Power of General Assembly.

"The highest court of the State has often held, and in the present case has again declared, that under their constitutional provisions the power of the General Assembly to determine the result is exclusive, and that its decision is not open to judicial review. (Authorities are quoted here.)

"The statute enacted for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the constitution into effect has been in existence in substance since 1799, and many of the States have similar constitutional provisions and similar statutes. We do not understand this statute to be objected to as in any manner obnoxious to the constitutional provisions, but that plaintiffs in error complain of the action of the General Assembly under the statute and under the judgment of the State courts declining to disturb that action."

After quoting with approval from the decision in other cases, the court says:

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the union, and no exigency has arisen requiring the interference of the general government to enforce the guarantees of the constitution, or to repel invasion, or to put down domestic violence. In the eye of the constitution the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the State are peacefully operating by the orderly and settled methods prescribed by its fundamental law, notwithstanding there may be difficulties and disturbances arising from the pendency and determination of these contests.

"We must decline to take jurisdiction on the ground of deprivation of rights embraced by the fourteenth amendment, without due process of law or of the violation of the guarantee of republican form of government by reason of similar deprivation."

Three Dissenting Opinions.

There were three dissenting opinions, but in only one of these was the opinion expressed that the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals should be reversed. This was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna was the first of the dissenters to be heard. He stated that while he concurred in the result he was not prepared to say that a public office was not property.

Justice Brewer also expressed views antagonistic to those of the court on the point of office as property. He also held the view that the United States courts were not without jurisdiction, but contended that the decision of the Kentucky courts should be affirmed instead of dismissing the writ of error.

Justice Harlan in his dissent quoted various authorities and then said:

"Notwithstanding these adjudications, the decision today is that this court has no jurisdiction to inquire whether the citizen has been deprived, without due process of law, of an office held by him under the constitution and laws of his State. If the contest between the one holding the office and the person seeking to hold it is determinable by the Legislature, in a prescribed mode, this court, it appears, cannot inquire whether that mode was pursued, and cannot interfere for the protection of the incumbent, even if the final action of the Legislature was confessedly capricious and arbitrary, inconsistent with the recognized principles that belong to due process of law, and not based, in any degree, on the evidence taken in the contest.

"If the Kentucky Legislature had wholly disregarded the mode prescribed by the statutes of that State, and, without appointing a Board of Contest composed of its own members, had by joint resolution simply declared Goebel to be Governor, and especially if such action had been held by the highest court of the State to be conclusive, this court, as we are informed by the decision just rendered, would be without jurisdiction to protect the incumbent, for the reason, as is now adjudged, that the office in dispute is not property within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment.

Recalls Fourteenth Amendment.

"So that, while we may inquire whether the citizen's land or his mules have been taken from him by the legislative, executive, or judicial authorities of his State, without due process of law, we may not inquire whether the Legislature or judicial authorities of a State have, without due process of law, ousted one lawfully elected, and holding the office of Governor for a fixed term, with a salary which cannot be diminished during such term, and put into his place one who the people have said should not exercise the authority appertaining to that high position. When the fourteenth amendment forbade any State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due processof law, I had supposed that the purpose was to guard citizens against being deprived of any legal right in violation of the fundamental guarantees that inhere in due process of law."

But it seems that under our system of government the right of a citizen to exercise a State office, to which he has been lawfully elected by the people, may, so far as the constitution is concerned, be taken from him by the arbitrary action of a State Legislature in utter disregard of the principle that Anglo-Saxon free men have for centuries deemed to be essential to the requirement of due process of law. I cannot assent to this interpretation of the fourteenth amendment."

GOV. BECKHAM ON THE DECISION

Declares the Supreme Court Ruling in the Kentucky Case a Triumph of Law and Order.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—Governor Beckham gave out the following interview tonight:

"It is a triumph of law and order over lawlessness and desperation, a victory which Mr. Goebel and myself won in November at the polls, by a majority of the legal votes cast in that election, a victory which was ratified by the Representatives of this State in their General Assembly, and which has been declared legal and binding by the highest court in the land. We have been patient and long suffering, but I believe the result justifies our course. It has been my aim throughout the contest, and I know that it would have been the policy of my illustrious predecessor, to carry on this fight in an orderly and legal way, and in a way that would save our beloved State from bloodshed and civil strife. We have succeeded in that policy, and I believe the good people throughout the State, regardless of party affiliation, will indorse our conduct."

NEAR NAMING A BISHOP.

DELEGATES THINK CONFERENCE WILL ELECT TODAY.

Say the Sixteenth Ballot, to Be Announced This Morning, Will Show D. H. Moore's Vote 423 and John W. Hamilton's 413—Expect Results on Seventeenth—Dr. Berry Withdraws from List of Candidates—Motion to Postpone Meets Much Favor.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional services, conducted by the Rev. W. F. Oldham of Ohio.
9 a. m.—Business session, with Bishop H. W. Warren presiding. Presentation of committee reports and emergency motions.
10 a. m.—Resumption of debate on recommendation to abolish the five-year time limit for pastorates. Consideration of the special commission on the organic law of the church.
2 p. m.—Meetings of Committees on Book Concern, Missions, Education, Church Extension, Sunday Schools and Tracts, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and Epworth League.
8 p. m.—Meeting of Committee on Episcopacy. Anniversary of the Deaconesses society in Studebaker Hall.

BALLOTS FOR BISHOPS.

	13th.	14th.	15th.
J. W. Hamilton	389	392	371
D. H. Moore	387	393	362
J. F. Day	80	103	199
J. R. Berry	296	220	173
Henry Spellmeyer	135	107	113

FOR MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

	1st ballot.
Edwin W. Parker	556
C. W. Warne	490
Necessary to election	445

Two Bishops may be elected on the seventeenth ballot this morning if the information given by leading delegates last night is correct. The best estimate of the situation placed both David H. Moore and John W. Hamilton within twenty votes of election. It was said that on the sixteenth ballot D. H. Moore received 423 and John W. Hamilton 413 votes of the necessary 430. The tellers are supposed to keep the result secret until the announcement is made to the conference, but every prominent delegate admitted having some knowledge of the sixteenth ballot and placed the figures as given above. The majority were of the opinion that these figures mean an election on the first ballot today.

In despair of reaching any conclusion by balloting for Bishops, the conference turned yesterday morning to the selection of missionary Bishops to southern Asia, and on the first ballot elected Edwin W. Parker and Frank W. Warne.

Dr. Berry withdrew from the list of candidates for Bishop.

Movement to Postpone.

The election situation is troubling the leaders of the conference, and Dr. Buckley spoke in favor of postponing the election indefinitely if, after two more ballots, no one seems reasonably sure of winning. John Lanahan, 88 years old, moved that the election be postponed. A motion to table it was carried by a majority of only fifteen, the clerk counting 315 votes for and 300 against the motion.

Dr. Buckley said: "The way you must break this deadlock is to bring forward some man who is not now among those at the top."

The most sacred rule of the election is that there shall be no nomination and no nominating speeches. The delegates were so surprised for a moment by Dr. Buckley that they sat still and looked at one another. Then an angry murmur arose, and disparaging remarks came from all directions.

Dr. Berry's Withdrawal.

Dr. Berry announced that he would be pleased to have his friends vote for another candidate.

"This deadlock has occasioned unfavorable comment," he said. "I am jealous of the reputation of the church. Two Bishops will be needed in the next quadrennium. If I withdraw it may break the deadlock."

Dr. Berry was interrupted with cries of "No," and "You do it." When he left the platform he was cheered loudly. On the next ballot he received 199 votes. It is predicted generally that Dr. Berry's action will result in his election at the next General Conference. He will be given the editorship of the Epworth Herald again, with a possibility of having the secretaryship of the Epworth league added to it, and his remuneration will be equal to that of a Bishop.

The large amount of business which has piled up on the conference upset the delegates to action. As the work of the committees is practically finished it was decided to hold business sessions in the afternoon, beginning tomorrow.

After recess the Rev. R. A. Carter, General Secretary of the Epworth league of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. L. J. Cappen, recently elected Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were introduced and extended fraternal greeting from their respective churches.

Debate on the Time Limit.

Edward J. Gray of Pennsylvania, in speaking against the removal of the limit, referred to the speeches of Dr. J. R. Day and Dr. C. J. Little, accusing them of ridiculing a system that was sacred to the Methodist Church. Both men arose and declared they had been misrepresented. Mr. Gray accepted the correction and continued with his speech.

John Field of Philadelphia spoke in favor of removing the time limit.

Dr. S. P. Cadman of New York pleaded for a system that had in it "a maximum of adaptation and the minimum of change." The minority report favored the principle for which he contended, but harassed the detail. "I have heard it freely talked," he said, "that some of our present officials are to be punished by being sent back to the pastorate. I regard this as a libel on the pastorate. As if any man would be degraded by exchanging any official position for the pastorate."

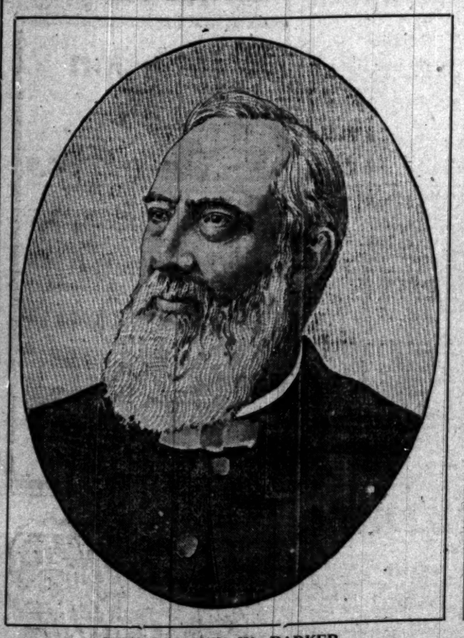
T. M. Bacon, champion of the minority report, feared the itinerancy was doomed if the time limit was removed.

Judge T. H. Murray of Pennsylvania said: "This is the biggest question this conference has dealt with. In behalf of the 68,000 Methodists of the Central Pennsylvania Conference I ask you not to remove the time limit, for no man can measure the consequences of such a course."

Eulogies of the officials who have died within the last quadrennium were delivered last night in Studebaker Hall. Bishop Hurst presided and read the first address, that on the life of Bishop John P. Newman.

The life and works of Dr. A. J. Kynett, former secretary of the Church Extension society, were eulogized by Dr. Elliott of Philadelphia. Dr. J. V. Kelly delivered the address in memory of Dr. Charles H. Payne, former President of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O. Dr. Nuna spoke of the life of Dr. N. J. Nagler, former editor of the Home Magazine.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS TO INDIA, ELECTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.



BISHOP EDWIN W. PARKER.

Bishop Edwin W. Parker, chosen yesterday morning by the General Conference for the field in India, is one of the veteran missionaries of the Methodist Church. He sailed on April 11, 1859, with the first company to go out after the India mutiny. With him were Bishop James M. Thoburn, J. W. Waugh and wife, and C. W. Judd and wife. When elected a delegate to the present conference he was Presiding Elder of the Shahjohanpore district. His wife, who shares his reputation in the mission field, is in Chicago with him. Bishop Parker was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Jan. 21, 1823. Although 77 years old, he is one of the most vigorous men in the conference and always has been in excellent health. Bishop Parker was graduated from the Biblical Institute in Concord, N. H., in 1859. He was ordained at Lynn, Mass.

BISHOP FRANK W. WARNE.

Bishop Frank W. Warne, co-ordinate in authority with Bishop Parker, was born in Ontario, Canada, on Dec. 31, 1854. He has been in India for thirteen years, serving as pastor of a church in Calcutta and Presiding Elder of the Calcutta district. Previous to his service in India he was a missionary in Manitoba. In his student years he preached in the Pullman and Austin Churches of the Rock River Conference. He has served as Secretary of the Epworth league of India and of the Lord's Day union, a denominational organization. Bishop Warne is a graduate of Garrett Biblical Institute. He was married to Marguerette Jefferes, daughter of T. M. Jefferes of Toronto. Bishop Warne is said to have made a success in adapting the church and the people to each other in India.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Whirl-I-Gig and Barbara Fidgety.

Two Travesties Presented at the Grand Opera-House by the Weber and Fields Stock company.

CAST OF WHIRL-I-GIG.

Josh Boniface, proprietor of the "Stars and Stripes"	Peter F. Dailey
Sigmund Cohenski, wealthy Hebrew	David Warfield
Captain Kingsbridge, U. S. Navy	Charles J. Ross
Herman Dilnickel	Joseph M. Weber
Wilhelm Hochderkaiser	Lou M. Fields
Harold Gilhooly	John T. Kelly
Mlle. Fifi Coocoo, "Queen of Bohemia"	Miss Lillian Russell
Uneeda Cohenski	Miss Irene Perry
Marie	Miss Minnie Gaylor
Pierette	Miss Bonnie Maginn

CAST OF BARBARA FIDGETY.

Captain Grumble	Charles J. Ross
Colonel Jagley	Peter F. Dailey
Jack Jagley	David Warfield
Tim Grants	Joseph M. Weber
Fred Gibletz	Lou M. Fields
Mr. Fidgety	John T. Kelly
Arthur Fidgety	Miss Helen Durbar
Barbara Fidgety	Miss May Robson
Sue Voyce	Miss Irene Perry
Laura Voyce	Miss Violet Jewell
Mrs. Shoutter	Miss Mabel Nichols
Mammy Glue	Miss Lulu Nichols

There were merry doings at the Grand Opera-House last night. From 8:15 o'clock until nearly midnight Weber & Fields and their burlesquers held high carnival on the stage, and for that same time one of the largest audiences the theater has contained this year enjoyed hilariously the process of being amused. The occasion was one when the lively spirits of a throng which came ready to laugh worked upon the performers themselves, and stretched a bond from footlights to parquet and to gallery. The players acted as if they were enjoying a lark, and probably they were. Every one of the principals was a favorite, and after absences which have ranged from two years up each was in a mood to give quick response to a warm welcome. In the giving the audience did not pass any one by. John T. Kelly was the first to receive a portion, as his entrance came at the outset of the opening travesty, "Whirl-I-Gig." Weber and Fields took their part of the acclaim jointly, while Miss Lillian Russell, Peter Dailey, David Warfield, Charles Ross, and Irene Perry received their salutes separately and in turn. Miss Russell, who seems to have changed not at all, and Mr. Dailey, were allotted extra shares. When "Barbara Fidgety" was reached late in the evening Miss May Robson was not forgotten, but she did not appear in "Whirl-I-Gig."

The piece of this oddly satisfactory name—for it defies sober classification—furnished entertainment until after 10 o'clock. It also supplied the most diverting happenings of the evening, for "Barbara Fidgety" suffered somewhat from the fact that the play of which it is a burlesque, "Barbara Frietchie," has not been played in Chicago. "Whirl-I-Gig" was not bound to any play, though in one of its scenes Mr. Ross and Miss Perry burlesqued the masterful lovemaking of an episode in "Miss Hobbs." The program called "Whirl-I-Gig" a dramatic conundrum, and it was either that or a vaudeville medley. Its use was to make openings for the specialties of all the "stars" and to afford a frame for a quantity of chorus-girl maneuvers. It lived up to Weber and Fields in trademark costumes, mixed up in everything, including the English language. Some of their jokes were unusually good and some were not, but their actions were always funny. Lillian Russell sang several songs and was applauded, but the gown she wore and the smiles she scattered helped to gain her recalls. She had opportunity for some acting and utilized it. David Warfield, in his character impersonation of the Jew, secured merited favor, while Peter Dailey, in a coon song medley, made one of the pronounced hits of the piece, though he shared it to some extent, however, with the chorus.

That chorus, by the way, was one of the best features of the entertainment, its members being attractive out of the ordinary, their drill good, and their costumes fetching. Both "Whirl-I-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety" came from the same workshop, the dialogue in each being by Edgar Smith, the lyrics by Harry B. Smith, and the music by John Stromberg.

"Barbara Fidgety" was in three short acts. The burlesque may have been of the best or the worst, but one way or the other one has no means of knowing. Much that happened seemed without cause, but the specialties were lively and needed no support, while the device of a trick stairway brought ludicrous falls to the chief characters. The acting throughout was clever, especially that of Miss Robson as Barbara Fidgety, whom she made a sort of feminine terror. In the end Barbara and her lover were shot together, after which they bowed to the audience.

MAY LOSE CHURCH VOTE.

ASSEMBLY FAVORS DISFRANCHISEMENT OF MANY MINISTERS.

Presbyterian Congress at St. Louis Gives Approval to Overtures Which, If Adopted by the Presbyteries, Will Mean That Certain Churchmen Will Be Deprived of Right to Vote—Aimed at Agents and Solicitors—Warszawiak Case Taken Up.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian General Assembly by an overwhelming vote adopted an overture this morning which, if approved by the presbyteries, disfranchises one minister in four throughout the Presbyterian Church. Men who have served their churches for twenty-five or fifty years and have been honorably retired by their presbyteries; men temporarily without a pastoral charge; ministers supplying occasionally; the secretaries of institutions not under the control of the church; professors in institutions not under the control of the assembly, and all religious editors will be deprived of a vote on any question in the presbyteries of which they are members.

It is true that they may sit and speak in the presbytery service, serve on committees, and be eligible to office, but they will have no voice in electing others to office nor in shaping the policy of the church nor directing the religious work in the presbytery.

The attempt to include honorably retired ministers in the active membership of the presbytery was voted down after a speech, half-serious and half-ludicrous, by the Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall of Elizabeth, N. J., himself on the honorably retired list after forty-five years of active service in the ministry.

Will Affect Large Cities.

The overture came from the Presbytery of Westchester in the New York Synod, and will affect chiefly the presbyteries of large cities, where, as in New York, those not in the pastorate outnumber the pastors. If a majority of the presbyteries approve the new plan, pastors, stated supplies, secretaries of the boards, and professors of institutions under the care of the assembly, with one ruling elder from each congregation in the presbytery, will compose the active membership.

The blow is aimed directly, according to those who secured the adoption of the overture, at ministers who are book agents, insurance solicitors, secretaries of undenominational societies, and others engaged in purely secular employment, but it is felt by some that the plan will fail of approval. They say that it is unjust to deprive men who have served faithfully in the ministry of the right to vote on questions with which they may be far more conversant than some one recently graduated from a theological school; and that it places a stigma upon those whom many congregations have set aside simply because the gray hairs have appeared.

Warszawiak Case Again.

The Judicial committee took up the Warszawiak "case," or Warszawiak "record," or Warszawiak "matter," according to the view of the people interested in the New York man. Warszawiak himself is not here this year, and he would be a rash man who should try to present the Warszawiak matter in such a manner as to avoid the criticism of some one or more of those interested in his welfare. There are two elders present from the Fifth Avenue Church, one of them the prosecutor of Warszawiak for three years and the other the son of Mrs. John Hall, the wife of the pastor who so strenuously defended the Jew.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented unimportant reports today. All but members of that committee expressed belief that the creed question would come up tomorrow and that the outcome of all the overtures will result in a committee being appointed by the assembly to consider the question at leisure.

The church is not ready to abandon its creed, they say, nor can it turn a deaf ear to those who want something done. The special committee could receive all the suggestions that have been made and all that will be made to a committee, and with plenty of time before it could formulate a plan which would meet the approval of all classes in the church.

Judicial Committee Busy.

Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the appellant in the McGiffert case, not being a member of the assembly, requested that the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Shearer of New York, who is a commissioner, should be appointed his counsel. With the McGiffert case and the Warszawiak case before his Judicial committee and the permanent clerkship before another committee, of which he is also chairman, Dr. McKibbin is seeing little of the real assembly. Seven candidates for the clerkship will be named by the committee tomorrow, leaving the assembly to vote without restriction.

The term limit, which was requested in overtures and also in a direct motion, will probably be reported adversely. The motion was framed in such a way as not to include Dr. Roberts, the stated clerk, but had to do with the office of permanent clerk and to that of stated clerk when a vacancy shall occur.

The special committee on Ministerial Education had the floor this afternoon. President Stewart of Auburn Seminary reviewed the work of the Board of Education and Dr. Hodge pleaded for more money to make the work still more efficient.

Dr. Niccols secured the adoption of several resolutions, one expressing the conviction of the assembly that it is important at this time to secure consecrated and thoroughly educated young men for the ministry.

He also secured the adoption of a constitutional rule, to be submitted to the presbyteries for adoption, making it more difficult for men to enter the ministry.

Another overture is designed to prevent candidates from receiving a license to preach until they have been under the care of the presbytery for at least a year.

Creed Revision in South.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.—The Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church today received an overture from the Brazos (Tex.) presbytery asking that the assembly hand down to the presbyteries for their vote an amendment to the confession of faith as follows:

All dying in infancy are elect infants and are regenerated, etc.

The overture is expected to provoke considerable discussion.

Cumberland Mission Day.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21.—This was missionary rally day in the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, the principal address being by the Rev. G. W. Van Horn on mission work in Japan.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No buffet should be without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the great appetizer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW. GOOD CHICAGO AVE. GOOD 14th ST. GOOD HYDE PARK.

(Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.)

ENGAGEMENTS.

BROWN—LEBENSOHN—Mr. and Mrs. Lebensohn announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna E. Lebensohn, to Mr. Joseph B. Brown of Boston, Mass.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Anesyx, Elizabeth, 51; 2720 Joseph-st., May 19.
Anquist, Carl E., 45; 17 Milton-av., May 16.
Brady, Bridget, 58; 4549 S. Halsted-st., May 20.
Cole, Festus B., 77; 3824 Ellis-av., May 16.
Cander, Lois Cowles, 30; 1502 Michigan-av., May 19
Doinad, George D., 51; 8108 Emerald-av., May 19.
Ernst, Herman, 67; 90 N. California-av., May 20.
Ernst, Julius, 12; 90 N. California-av., May 20.
Eccles, Mary Ann, 55; 290 State-st., May 19.
Flaney, Annie, 24; 1530 Elston-av., May 18.
Fleming, Julia A., 61; 610 W. 67th-st., May 17.
Fordham, Charles, 45; 506 S. State-st., May 20.
Grabowski, Thomas, 60; 963 Dickson-st., May 20.
Garver, Jane, 94; 495 N. Park-av., May 19.
Hean, James B., 47; 378 E. Chicago-av., May 19.
Heinagen, Carl, 79; 4439 Armour-av., May 17.
Hughes, Mary, 32; 4437 Evans-av., May 20.
Jakes, Karel, 52; 846 Ashland-av., May 19.
Jahs, George, 26; 334 25th-st., May 20.
Kaunis, Anna, 87; 14 Lucie-st., May 21.
Kohout, Albert, 45; 581 Throop-st., May 19.
Kapsiane, Stanislaus, 7; 853 W. 17th-st., May 19.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Rain or snow in inches.	State of weather.
Time taken: May 21, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	30.06	58	58	N.	1.62	Clo'dy
Albany	29.80	52	64	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.88	50	60	W.		Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.02	72	78	N.W.		Fair
Amarillo	30.08	52	56	S.E.	.08	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.68		60	W.		Fair
Bismarck	29.86	70	78	S.		Clear
Buffalo	29.92	60	64	N.W.		Clear
Boston	29.74	60	66	W.	.10	Clear
Cairo	30.06	74	78	N.W.		Clear
Calgary	29.68	60	64	S.E.		Fair
Charlotte	29.98	70	74	S.		Fair
Cheyenne	29.86	54	64	S.	.06	Fair
Chicago	30.12	56	58	N.E.		Clear
Cincinnati	30.00	72	76	S.		Clear
Cleveland	30.04	62	62	W.	Tr.	Clear
Concordia	30.08	68	74	S.		Clo'dy
Dallas	30.02	74	80	S.		Fair
Denver	29.98	64	66	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	30.08	74	78	S.W.		Clear
Detroit	30.00	66	70	W.	Tr.	Clear
Dodge	30.04	64	68	S.		Fair
Dubuque	30.00	74	78	S.W.		Fair
Duluth	29.92	64	66	Calm		Clear
Grand Haven	30.06	54	60	N.W.		Clear
Green Bay	30.08	58	64	N.W.		Clo'dy
Havre	29.76	68	74	S.W.		Fair
Helena	29.82	62	64	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.96	68	72	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.00	70	72	N.		Clear
Jacksonville	29.96	74	84	S.E.		Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.00	74	76	S.W.		Clear
Lander	29.92	66	70	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.02	74	78	N.		Clear
Los Angeles	29.92	72	76	W.		Clear
Marquette	30.02	60	64	N.		Clear
Memphis	30.04	74	78	N.E.		Clear
Minnedosa	29.76	60	70	N.W.		Clear
Montgomery	29.96	78	80	N.E.		Fair
Montreal	29.76	48	52	N.W.	.34	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.04	74	80	N.W.		Clear
New Orleans	29.94	76	80	S.W.	.10	Clear
New York City	29.82	58	64	N.W.	.10	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	64	74	N.		Clear
Oklahoma	30.06	64	68	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Omaha	30.04	70	74	S.		Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.64	52	54	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.96	74	78	N.W.		Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.00	64	68	N.W.		Clear
Philadelphia	29.90	64	68	N.W.		Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.02	62	66	N.		Clear
Pueblo	30.02	64	68	S.	.16	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.64	68	78	S.E.		Fair
Rapid City	29.82	68	68	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.94	52	56	W.		Clear
St. Louis	30.06	74	78	N.		Clear
St. Paul	29.98	50	62	S.W.		Fair
Salt Lake City	29.92	72	74	W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	30.00	54	60	W.		Fair
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	68	72	N.		Fair
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	72	74	S.E.		Clear
Vicksburg	29.96	64	70	N.W.		Clear
Washington	29.94	74	78	N.W.		Clear
White River	29.98	66	74	W.		Fair
Williston	29.78	76	78	S.W.		Clear
Winnipeg	29.78	78	86	S.		Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 60; 9 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 59; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 61; 3 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 65.
Barometer—8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.55.

DEATHS.

EHRMANNT—At midnight Saturday, of heart disease, Helen A., youngest daughter of the late Charles I. Ehrmannt of Wheeling, W. Va., aged 21 years. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, 6020 Jefferson-av., on Tuesday, at 1 p. m. West Virginia papers please copy.

GOODNOW—On Monday, May 21, 1900, Hannah Abbie, wife of George F. Goodnow. Funeral services Wednesday, at 1 p. m., from residence, 937 W. Adams-st. Keene (N. H.) papers please copy.

JOHNSON—May 21, 1900, Jennie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Johnson, aged 33 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 311 Hudson-av., to First Swedish Methodist Church, cor. Oak and Orleans-sts., thence to Graceland.

O'BRIEN—May 20, John J., husband of Winifred O'Brien. Funeral from late residence, 449 South Leavitt-st., Wednesday, 9 a. m., to St. Charles Borromeo Church, carriages to Dearborn Station, cars to Mount Olivet.

ODELL—In Paris, France, May 21, 1900, Mrs. J. W. Odell.

STAHL—May 18, 1899, William Flemming Stahl. Burial at Chicago, May 20, 1900. New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburg papers please copy.

TONNESEN—Mary, aged 64 years, beloved mother of Beatrice Tonnesen and Mrs. Clara Tonnesen Kirkpatrick, May 20, of typhoid fever. Burial at Oshkosh, Wis.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SILOAM LODGE NO. 780, F. & A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend an emergency communication at 12 o'clock sharp Tuesday, 22d, to attend funeral of Brother Samuel M. Farrar. A full attendance is desired. By order
JHENRY PEETZ, Acting W. M.

GERARD SENATE NO. 503, K. A. E. O.—Brothers Knights are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Secretary, Bro. S. M. Farrar, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, 1408 W. Monroe-st.
FRANK C. ROUND, Ex. Sec.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

Polygamy Among the Indians.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska has introduced a bill forbidding further polygamous marriages among the Indians after next January and at the same time recognising polygamy as it now exists among the Indian tribes. Indian agents are authorized to perform marriages, but in other respects Indian marriages must conform to the same laws as those governing the marriages of other people. At the same time the bill provides for the creation of a permanent register of all married Indians now living on the reservations. "If any Indian is living with more than one woman to whom he professes to be married in accordance with the customs of his tribe," the bill provides not that such marriage shall be annulled, but that, "so far as practicable, the record shall state the order of time in which the said Indian professes to have been married to those several women, with the name or names of each such wife, the approximate date of said alleged marriage, and the names of his living children by each such wife." If the bill passes it will not be necessary to go as far away as the Sulus for an instance of the recognition of polygamy on United States territory. The recognition, however, is only incidental to the forbidding of a further spread of the practice. There is no reason why the younger generation of Indians should not be brought under civilized laws in this regard.

The New York Observer makes Voltaire's prediction of the end of the nineteenth century would see the Bible forgotten the text of an article to show how, on the contrary, "it has never been remembered more lovingly, nor studied more reverently, nor guarded more carefully than it is today; it has never been circulated more widely, nor has it wielded so potent an influence as in the century about to close. Instead of being forgotten or out of date, it has been and it is preeminently the book of the century." These assertions have abundant proof. The Observer, for instance, shows how at the beginning of the century there was not a single Bible society in the world. Now there are seventy-three, and through their agency alone more than 280,000,000 Bibles have been distributed during the century. If to these be added the millions of Bibles published by the University Press of Oxford and the many publishers in all parts of the world, the Observer's estimate that there are in circulation, either in whole or part, at least 500,000,000 copies of the Bible does not seem extravagant, although that is one for every three of the world's population. The reason for this popularity is thus given by the Observer: "It deals with the greatest of all subjects—those which relate to God and to the human soul and to man's eternal destiny." And "no critic, however brilliant, can uproot a single one of its doctrines."

The Crerar Library's Annual Report.

One of the most striking features of the fifth annual report of the John Crerar Library is the success of its liberal policy of "open shelves." The library admits any one on registration to its stacks, where he may help himself to what books he chooses to consult, and there is no obnoxious surveillance. Visitors may enter the reading-room with their wraps on, and the books most consulted are placed where they can be handled without even the formality of registration. Five volumes only were lost last year, one from the reading-room and four from the stack room, while two reported as missing the year before were returned to the reading-room by people who had carried them off by mistake, and five other books supposed to have been stolen turned out to have been misplaced. The total loss since the opening of the library has been only thirteen volumes, a proof of the success of the library's policy in trusting to the honesty of the readers. This same policy is probably partly responsible for the popularity of the library. Although intended for students and containing no fiction or general literature, there were 34,827 visitors during 1899, an average of 113 a day. The evening attendance was decidedly greater than in previous years. Slips for 18,890 books and 8,013 periodicals were presented and filled and 1,017 visitors admitted to the stack. The books consulted were 23 per cent general works, and the relative popularity of the sciences is shown by the other percentages—applied sciences, 41; social sciences, 15; physical, 14; and natural, 7. The library now contains 55,223 books dealing with scientific subjects and forms an admirable reference library of constantly increasing value to Chicago students.

Conditional Pardons in Kansas.

In his address on "conditional pardon," made before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Governor Stanley of Kansas gave testimony as to the efficiency of the parole system in accomplishing the purposes for which it is intended. Kansas has no law providing for the parole of prisoners, but the Governor has made use of his pardoning power to put one in force. A year ago he inaugurated a system of conditional pardons to test his theory that bad men would be willing to reform if given a chance. He examined carefully the cases of those who showed an inclination to reform, as reported by the officials of the penitentiaries. Sixteen cases were found worthy of his clemency, and in these he granted conditional pardons. Of the sixteen men he knows that thirteen have reformed, while only three have failed to comply with his requirements, one of which was to report regularly to the Governor. Two of these violated the rule by leaving the State, and it is not known whether they are again leading criminal lives or not. The other man started a saloon, which was in violation of his promise. These figures are the more gratifying, inasmuch as it is doubtful if the Governor has authority to arrest prisoners who violate their paroles. On this account, he says, he will ask the next Legislature to authorize the system. It is likely that his recommendation will be approved. The trend is that way in all States where regard is had for modern ideas in penology, and in the absence of specific laws Governors would do well to make trial of the system begun by Governor Stanley.

IN A DECLINING MOOD.

It begins to look as if the Democratic candidate for Governor will not be a Chicagoan. If the head of the State ticket is taken from the country, it will not be because the rural Democracy has any ill will toward the city Democracy. It will be because of the modesty, timidity, or good sense of leading Chicago members of the party who hold offices now and see nothing to be gained by running for an office they believe is beyond their reach.

The Illinois Democrats would be pleased to see Mayor Harrison accept a nomination. He gave no encouragement to them prior to the meeting of the Republican convention. Since it has met he has said decisively, "Your candidate I cannot be." He might not have said this had a weak man been nominated by that convention. But the Mayor thinks success is hopeless when Judge Yates will be his competitor. Mr. Harrison has a valid excuse for declining the nomination. His term as Mayor does not expire till next spring. It is his duty to stay at the City Hall and earn his salary. He ought not to abandon his post during the summer and fall in order to stump the State.

Judge Tuley has been asked to be a candidate. Doubtless he could get the nomination if he wished it. He has always been orthodox. He carried orthodoxy so far four years ago as to swallow without a grimace the quaint and curious doctrine that Congress can make sixteen ounces of silver worth as much as one of gold by enacting a law to that effect. But Judge Tuley refuses to be a candidate. He fancies he could not be elected. If nominated he would feel it his duty to resign from the bench. Then he would lose the office he has and would not get another. Furthermore, the citizens of Cook County would be deprived of the services of a good Judge.

There is nothing in the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination this year to tempt a man who already has a job. He who accepts it will have to traverse the State making speeches and shaking hands. He will have to work hard and feign great hope, while convinced all the time that his only reward will be that he has made a race for an honorable position.

THE KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

The United States Supreme Court holds that it has no jurisdiction in the Kentucky Governorship case. Thus vanishes Governor Taylor's last hope, which was a faint one at the best. The opinion is not unanimous, however. Justice Harlan, himself a Kentuckian, dissents from it entirely. Certain points to it do not meet with the approval of Justices McKenna, Brewer, and Brown.

The court was asked to take jurisdiction of this case on the ground that the action of the General Assembly deprived the Republican Governor and LieutenantGovernor of their offices without due process of law, while the people of Kentucky are deprived of the right to choose their own representatives and thus of political liberty. By the constitution of the State the General Assembly determines election contests for the two offices mentioned. It did so in this case. It is claimed that it acted irregularly, but the Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided it did not. The Supreme Court says this provision has been in the State constitution for a century and the highest court of the State has decided often that the power of the General Assembly to determine a contest is exclusive and its result is not open to judicial review. There is, from the point of view of the Chief Justice, who wrote the opinion, no emergency calling for interference by the federal courts.

The Chief Justice says that "there is no appeal except to the tribunal of the people, which is always in session." There will be a session of that tribunal this year, for an election has to be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Goebel, but the law which bears his name is still on the statute books. Its machinery will be used, if necessary, to defeat any Republican who may be nominated. This is cold comfort, therefore, which the Chief Justice gives the Kentucky Republicans, when he tells them that their only appeal is to a tribunal which will not be permitted to give a verdict in their favor if it wishes to do so. Nevertheless the Republicans of that State should not lose heart, but make the best fight they know how.

RUSSIA'S SEIZURE OF MASAMPO.

The action of Russia in securing possession of the fine harbor of Masampo in southern Corea undoubtedly increases the possibility of war with Japan. This new port, with its valuable harbor, lies opposite the Japanese coast and is almost as near as Calais is to Dover. If Russia carries out its project of using Masampo as a winter harbor for its war fleet it will not only be a serious menace to Japan but will be a breach of the protocol of 1898, by which Japan and Russia mutually agreed to take no measure of military significance without the consent of the other. The independence of Corea agreed upon in this protocol has been steadily encroached upon by Russia, and the war spirit in Japan has been growing at an equal rate. While Russia has been filling Manchuria and eastern Siberia with soldiers, now estimated at 110,000 in all, Japan has been pouring its surplus population into Corea as settlers and possible soldiers. At the same time it has been increasing its navy and equipping it for action.

Ever since Russia wrested Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula from the Japanese after the China-Japan war, the Japanese have naturally had a grievance. This has steadily grown with the aggressions of Russia in Corea, whose independence Japan had gone to war to secure. Not long ago there was a good deal of excitement over the purchase of a large tract of land by Russians near the magnificent harbor of Masampo, and a number of Japanese immediately sought to checkmate this move by purchasing the water front of the Russian lots. It now transpires that the Russian purchase was made for the government, as suspected, and the rivalry at once enters upon a more acute stage.

Corea presents the only available outlet for Japan's overpopulated districts. If Russia gains possession of that peninsula it will also have Japan practically under its guns and there will be no future security against Russian annexation of Japan itself. This danger will increase each year with Russia's rapid concentration of men and ships in Asia and Asiatic waters. How much longer Japan will remain passive in the presence of this menace remains to be seen. It is not fully prepared for war, but it may decide that Russia is still less in a condition to fight. Not only is the Transsiberian railway incomplete, but the Russian navy is at a great disadvantage. While Japan has its coaling stations and repair plants close at hand, Russia must do its fighting at an immense distance from its real bases—Odessa and St. Petersburg. Not only has it no adequate dockyards in Asiatic waters, but after the outbreak of war no Russian warship may be able to reach the far East from Europe because the coaling stations on the way are owned by Great Britain and these would be closed to the belligerents. It is this tremendous disadvantage of distance that tends to counterbalance the disparity in size between the two nations. To offset this advantage, however, there is the fact that Great Britain's hands are tied at present by the south African war, and Japan could scarcely hope to gain any permanent success against Russia without British aid.

CANDY STORE AS SOCIAL CENTER.

The last report of the University Settlement society of New York describes the new social influence which the candy store has come to exercise in the tenement-house neighborhoods of that city. "To the boy home from work in the office or factory, and to the schoolboy with nothing to do in the evening, the candy store serves as a clubhouse, where he can meet old friends and make new ones, as well as a haven of refuge and a safe retreat from the 'persecution' of the corner policeman." Fully fifty of these shops, most of them having "more or less of a clientele of these youngsters," have been counted in one East Side ward, and that part of the city is "well dotted" with them.

The proprietor's family usually lives in the rear, but between the abode and the store proper, with its long counter bedecked with confections, its shelves furnished perhaps with stores of cigarets and cigars, and its indispensable soda fountain near the door, may be a middle room, containing two or three tables, a few chairs, and dignified with a sign over the entrance reading "Ice Cream Parlor." In this room the boys, numbering one or several dozens, can lounge, play cards, recite jokes from the vaudeville theater, and criticise the efforts of those of their members who are ambitious to shine on the variety theater stage. They patronize the counter of their proprietor, pay rent for the cards used in play, share the winnings with him when the play is for money, as it often is, and so make it worth his while to afford them this meeting place.

The influence of the candy store, however, is of a dubious sort. It is neither "restraining nor uplifting." It encourages extravagance; and when its attractions become "too slow," as they do in time, the concert hall and the poolroom are too apt to be the substitute. The writer in the report named counsels the provision of "better places to meet in than are afforded by the candy stores" as the proper way to meet the situation. Indeed, he is confident that "the work of the settlement and kindred institutions in this direction and the extension of the evening school and lecture system by the Board of Education have perceptibly diminished the use of the candy store for the purposes mentioned," and the movement to open the public school playgrounds in the evening is counted on further to divert boys from harmful resorts.

All this is only another bit of testimony to the fact that in the tenement-house life of today, with its stories ever rising higher and its streets ever growing more busy, young people must have wholesome places of resort afforded them, and that the provision of such places is a matter to be distinctly taken in hand both by public and private initiative.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

The National Congress of Mothers begins its third annual meeting today at Des Moines, Ia. Whatever invidious criticism may be made against other gatherings of women, or however much their ability to grapple with certain subjects may be questioned, it will be generally acknowledged that the subject which will engage the attention of the National Congress of Mothers is one for the consideration of which they are specially qualified. Men may discuss other questions which agitate female gatherings with more or less familiarity and authority, but they are not competent to pronounce upon the various topics related to the main object of the Mothers' Congress with even a mild degree of emphasis, much less with expert intelligence. Hence this annual gathering is logical and consistent, and its results should be not alone satisfactory but welcome to man.

The National Congress of Mothers is as yet young as an organization. It is but three years old, and it would be inconsistent to expect that in three years it could remove evils and reform tendencies which have been imposed upon the rising generations by hundreds of years of traditions and heredity. It must also be taken into account that in the previous annual gatherings the mothers have been hampered considerably by the presence in their congresses of non-mothers. Men who are not mothers and young women who are not yet mothers, some of whom may never be, have taken a prominent part in discussing the rearing of children, though they have had no practical knowledge of this abstruse subject. It is a notorious fact that men who have views on this question usually have cranky views, which play havoc in the nursery, and the children which they have had a hand in rearing are usually prigs or little monsters.

Men are as much out of place in trying to run a nursery as mothers are in trying to run the machinery of politics. The counsels of the young women who are not mothers are not quite so mischievous, for they have at least inklings and instincts of the maternal sort, but their inexperience makes them bumptious and dogmatic. They settle grave questions in an airy way which experienced mothers have worried over for years. They cannot, like Cornelia, point to their jewels, but they have no hesitation in suggesting how other women's jewels shall be cared for. Apparently the Des Moines congress will be free from these disturbing influences, for the little prefix "Mrs." attaches to the name of every delegate thus far reported, and justifies the presumption that they are all mothers.

No more important problem can engage the attention of women than that for the solution of which the mothers' congress was organized. At the same time, there is no question that more imperatively calls for consideration. Half a century ago or more, when the maternal meeting was held under the auspices of the church every week, the child was under better control and firmer discipline than now, the mother being the governing power and the father the court of final resort. The processes of that court were regarded with such healthy respect that the governing power rarely had to appeal to it. In the course of years, however, the court has largely gone out of business and the governing power has weakened. The sad results are only too apparent. If the mothers' congress can recover the ground which has been lost, and restore authority, the "terrible infant" should soon disappear, for in most other respects, educational, hygienic, scientific, and social, great advances have been made, of which wise and well-to-do mothers can avail themselves, while they can aid the less fortunate mothers not only by precept and example but by practical help.

HORSES HOLDING THEIR OWN.

When thousands of miles of electric street railroads were built a few years ago tens of thousands of horses were thrown suddenly on the market and prices were greatly depressed. At the same time the bicycle was taking the place of the horse in other directions, and, more recently, the automobile has become an even more dangerous competitor. There have been plenty of pessimists to predict that the day of the horse is over. In spite, however, of constantly increasing competition the horse has apparently more than held its own. It is believed that the coming census will show that the number of horses in the country has largely increased, while it is a matter of current record that the market for horses is at present higher and steadier than it has been for several years.

One of the chief factors in keeping the horse well to the front has been the development of a large and constantly increasing export trade. When the united effect of hard times and electric competition had badly demoralized the trade in this country a few horse dealers and breeders started to experiment by sending some of their stock to Great Britain and other parts of Europe. In 1894 the total exports of horses from the United States amounted to only 5,200 head. In the nine months ending on March 1, 1900, the number of horses sent abroad had risen to 39,625, valued at $4,728,000, making an average price for the lot of more than $120. It will be readily seen that a constantly increasing demand for thousands of horses at such a high figure must have a sustaining and steadying influence on the market. Nor is the great increase in the number of horses exported to be ascribed altogether to the unusual demand occasioned by the war in south Africa. The number exported to other countries has risen in practically the same proportion.

The fact appears to be that the electric street railroad, the bicycle, the automobile, and the horse are destined to fill somewhat different spheres of usefulness, overlapping, it is true, but not conflicting so seriously as to cause the friends of the horse any permanent uneasiness. Each of the new mechanical methods of propulsion opens up a new line of its own, leaving the horse with a large portion of its immemorial field untouched.

BERLIN STREET CAR STRIKE.

Over 5,000 Berlin street car men struck for higher wages last week. They have been getting between $23 and $33 a month. This is not enough, they say, for a married man to live on. The cost of living is high, partly because of restrictions on the importation of cheap American food products. It is not surprising that the employés found their low wages inadequate and tried to have them increased. They appear to have succeeded in this to some extent through the mediation of the authorities.

It may seem somewhat surprising, however, that this Berlin street car strike was attended by those unpleasant features which happen almost invariably in this country when traction companies and their employés are at odds. The Berlin company set some new men at work and riots ensued at once. The cars were stoned and thrown from the tracks. The men who operated them had to run for their lives. Mobs gathered and were dispersed by the police after many rioters had been wounded. It was deemed advisable not to run the cars at night, even in the well policed City of Berlin.

The traction companies of Berlin are not, however, the independent and money making corporations they are here. That city exacts a liberal percentage of their gross earnings. The companies cannot disregard public convenience as they do here, because they are more under the control of the municipal authorities. Those authorities being honest, traction companies are not corruptionists, and hence do not become unpopular for that reason.

It cannot be that there is something about the street car business which needs must make the men who carry it on unpopular everywhere, whether their profits are large or small. It must be assumed that in Berlin, as in every other large city in Europe as well as in this country, there is an unruly, turbulent, "against the government" element, which is more than pleased to avail itself of every opportunity to make trouble. A disagreement between labor and capital furnishes an opportunity which is utilized at once by an element which has no capital and never works when it can exist without work.

It is safe to say that of the men who take an active part in a strike riot, whether it be in Berlin or in St. Louis, only a small percentage feel keen interest in the welfare of the strikers. The great majority are sympathizers with lawlessness rather than with labor. They love a row. They like to demonstrate against the police and show their contempt for authority when they think they can do so with safety.

A FUTILE SENATORIAL DEBATE.

Last week, while the Senate was considering the bill to furnish a temporary form of government for the Philippines, the quite irrelevant question of the percentage of Southern whites who regret the outcome of the civil war suddenly came to the front. The debate showed there is a decided difference of opinion as to the percentage.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota set the ball rolling by expressing his gratification at the effacement of sectionalism, so that not 10 per cent of the Southern people now regretted the result of the civil war. Senator Tillman dissented violently, saying not 10 per cent of the white people of the South were glad the confederacy had been defeated, and that 95 per cent were sorry they had been defeated. Subsequently he admitted that "perhaps 95 per cent is too high." Senator Butler of North Carolina and Senator Caffery of Louisiana said they could not agree with the statement of the Senator from South Carolina.

Probably this question is one which hardly ever enters the thoughts of the great majority of the white people of the South. It does not occur to them—certainly not to those born since 1860—to feel keen pleasure or sorrow over something which was done thirty-five years ago and cannot be undone. The men who participated in the war may feel sentimental regret now and then that their cause did not win, but when they look at the matter from a common-sense point of view they admit to themselves that victory would have been more disastrous than defeat.

It is not to be expected that Southern people will make a point of saying they are "glad" the confederacy was defeated, for they, or their fathers, or grandfathers, fought its battles. They may, and often do, admit it was well for the country that fortune did not side with the South, but they do not rejoice over it with a great rejoicing. On the other hand, it may be said that Southerners who regret the outcome of the civil war do so in that unimpassioned, philosophical way in which some men regret the subversion of the Roman Republic by Cæsar or the overthrow of the first Napoleon.

The redeeming feature of a civil war is that the wounds it inflicts heal speedily. Thus has it been in England, and also in this country. The Tories of 1776 who remained in the United States and their sons became loyal citizens. The men of the South are loyal citizens. What they think about the events of 1861-'65 is really an unimportant matter. Probably they think little about them. There is a business South now which is too busy to spend time in the past.

JUDGE TULEY is right. There is nothing in it for Judge Tuley.

NOW IS the time to work up a brisk trade in your substitutes for coffee.

DO WE seem to notice something like an attempt to use the guileless and unsuspecting Boer envoys for partisan political purposes?

IT remained for a Chinaman to give an appropriate name to the most conspicuous garment on the American gentleman in full dress. "Pneumonia shirt" will stick.

PRESIDENT KRUGER has not sued for anything of the kind. The report is premature.

THERE are plenty of Democrats who would like to be Governor.

BUT there is no vacancy for them in Illinois.

TO POET LAUREATE AUSTIN: Please don't.

LET us have peace.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Easily Forgotten.

"Can't you remember the principal acts of your various Mayors?" asked the man who was trying to compile a history of the city.

"Not very well," apologetically replied the old citizen. "Our Mayors are so short-lived, you know, they don't make much impression on the memory. They go in one year and out the other."

All She Noticed.

Detective—"Did you see a man and woman driving past here in a buggy about an hour ago?"

Mrs. Blank—"Yes."

Detective—"Ah, we're getting on track of them! What kind of horse was it?"

Mrs. Blank—"They were driving so fast I didn't notice that. But the woman had on a Scotch mohair and wool jacket of turquoise blue, last year's style, with stitched lines, a white pique skirt with deep circular flounce, a satin straw hat, tilted and rather flat, trimmed with hydrangeas and loops of pale blue surah, and her hair was done up pompadour. That's all I had time to see."

As Always.

On the wings of the lightning
The Truth may fly,
But it never will quite
Catch up with the Lie.

In the Mixup.

The President of the School board, who had never presided at the graduating exercises of the high school before, was somewhat flustered, but got along fairly well till he came to No. 6 in the literary bill of fare provided for the occasion, when he announced:

"Miss Abbie Throckmorton will now recite the story of 'The Man Who Carried the Garsage to Messia'—I should say 'Marcia to Gessage'—well, anyway, that's what she is going to recite."

Friendly Suggestion.

"Where is the place they call the 'corn kitchen'?" inquired the stranger at the Paris exposition.

"I don't know of any such place," replied the young man in the white apron. "Won't an ice-cream parlor do just as well?"

Great Surprise Ahead of Him.

"You have some idea," observed the principal of the polytechnic school, "of the scope and aim of this institution?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy who had come to take a course of instruction. "You teach a fellow how he can make a livin' without havin' to work."

As to Rockaswell.

The Druggist—"Rockswell seems to have money to burn."

The Grocer—"I don't know. He always pays me the cold cash."

PRESS COMMENT—THE EAST.

Boston.

Even if Bourke Cockran carried Mr. Bryan's message to the Boers it is not likely to help them much.—Transcript.

The Boer envoys will undoubtedly get an enthusiastic reception in this country, but the indications are that the other fellows will get the turkey.—Herald.

The American people are about to take these envoys in charge and show them what we think of them and of their cause. This will be the reception that counts.—Post.

New York.

Sulzer of New York has appointed himself a sort of political courier to look after the Boer delegates while they are in Washington. They don't deserve to fall into such irresponsible hands. —Evening Sun.

The appeal of Americans in south Africa to their countrymen at home not to encourage false hopes in the Boer envoys is well timed, and expressed with a dignity and self-restraint that invite confidence.—Commercial-Advertiser.

There was a time when the good offices of the United States might have prevented the war of "criminal aggression" in south Africa. The bulldog is not inclined to arbitrate when he has his antagonist by the throat.—World.

The Boer envoys cannot be expected to understand the ins and outs of American politics, but some friend should tell them at once of the frightful tactical blunder they are making in placing themselves in the hands of lightweight and scheming politicians.—Evening Post.

Philadelphia.

The country expects the Senate to deal with Clark summarily and severely.—North American.

Fortunately, English statesmen see the politics in our pro-Boer demonstrations, if the English people do not.—Ledger.

To admit Clark to the Senate now would do greater harm to public morality than to have admitted him on his purchased certificate. To permit such a despicable trick to succeed it is claimed would be beneath the dignity of the United States Senate.—Press.

The visit of the Boer delegates need cause no apprehension. That the latter will be pleasantly received in an unofficial capacity was long ago agreed. But they won't swerve the administration from the ground which in its zeal for the welfare of this people it determined to take.—Inquirer.

Pittsburg.

Before sailing for home the Boer envoys will have acquired a more comprehensive opinion of American politicians and American politics.—Commercial-Gazette.

When the Boer commissioners get through with Sulzer and "Billy" Mason, they will be able to understand what the American term "gold brick" means.—Times.

On the occasion of their visit to Mayor Van Wyck the Boer delegates made some brief speeches that are likely to create a favorable impression. If any one has expected these Boers to be Anarchist agitators he has been mistaken.—Dispatch.

Buffalo.

To the Boer envoys: You are welcome, but do not get too gay with us, because Johnnie Bull is watching us like a cat watches a mouse.—Times.

The Boer envoys should study the case of one "Citizen Genet," who once came to this country and stir up the people to compel the government to take part in a foreign war that did not concern it.—Express.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

"IMMORTAL J. N." AND HIS RIVALS.—Seventy-three years ago Jacob Newman Free was born in Tiffin, O., the eldest son of a Presbyterian minister. Nearly half a century ago he became the "Immortal J. N." in which guise he is now honoring Chicago with a brief visit. For forty-six years the "Immortal J. N." has been living as the birds live, but in a much greater condition of luxury.

"Immortal J. N." Free.

One of his possessions is an old pocket-book containing more than 100 slips of paper reading, "Good for J. N.," and one for life over all lines, and signed by the leading officials of the most prominent railroads in the country. By means of these passes "J. N." travels wherever he pleases. He has visited every State and Territory, and in every city of more than 2,000 inhabitants he has friends. He claims, and his claim is generally believed, that he knows more people personally than any other living man.

Everywhere he goes he stops at the best hotels, and not for thirty years has a landlord been found bold enough even to present him with a bill.

In his youth "J. N." was an infant phenomenon. At 4 years of age he read almost all of the Bible, and during his teens he acquired a reading and speaking knowledge of no less than thirteen languages. During the gold craze in '49 he went West and started a stage line. Within two years he had accumulated a fortune of $50,000. A partner robbed him, and then "J. N." moved back to Ohio and began the study of law. Within a few years he stood at the top of the bar of Cincinnati. One day he was defending a murderer, in whose innocence he strongly believed. As a result of his eloquence the man was acquitted. The same day his client confessed that he was guilty. "J. N." rushed back to the courtroom and started to explain, but the strain and excitement had been too much for him. He was stricken with apoplexy. Within a short time he recovered his physical health, but never his mental poise. He became the "Immortal J. N." and started on the wandering life which he has so long followed. He is the apostle of "Pressure," a mysterious force which, but for him, would crush out of existence all the inhabitants of the United States. He was well acquainted with President Lincoln, and numbered many distinguished men among his friends. During the war he started out to visit Jefferson Davis and save the union by putting the "pressure" on the leader of the confederacy. He got well within the confederate lines when he was arrested and given thirty minutes in which to leave the country. "J. N." says he still has twenty-nine and a half minutes of the time coming to him.

In his early days as an immortal "J. N." had many formidable rivals. Chief among them was Daniel Pratt, "the Great American Traveler," who died in 1887, but who had passed out of the memory of most men long before that time. Pratt ran for President of the United States every four years for more than three decades, and was famous for his speeches, which abounded in flowery phrases and big words. Pratt also traveled all over the country at his own sweet will, and demanded as his right what other people paid for.

Another rival, though less striking in his way, was George Mellen, who also enjoyed free railroad passes and entertainment at leading hotels.

In January, 1899, the "Immortal J. N." was reported dead, and the obituaries printed at the time have since afforded the old man much amusement. He declares, however, that he expects to live until he gets the "pressure" permanently removed from the country.

HOMELIEST MEN IN CONGRESS.—A most amusing and good-natured rivalry is that which exists between Congressman Eddy of Minnesota and Congressman Cushman of Washington as to which of them shall be entitled to the distinction of being the homeliest man in Congress. Mr. Eddy, having served a longer term at Washington, thinks that his young rival is presumptuous in setting up a claim to the honor at such an early stage in his career. Cushman, on the other hand, declares that since the people of Washington sent him to Congress so that they might not be obliged to look at him he is a worthy candidate for championship honors. It was Eddy who was charged at one time by a rival candidate for Congress in his district with being "two-faced." He went home from Washington to answer the charge.

Representative Frank W. Eddy.

"I hardly think," he said "that this charge needs a serious answer. Does any one think that if I really had two faces I would keep on wearing the one I have with me today?"

Representative Francis W. Cushman.

Cushman, who already has made a reputation as one of the wits of the House, is known in his State as "the young Abe Lincoln." He was born in Iowa in 1867, graduated from a seminary in 1884, studied law, and moved to Tacoma. He was elected as a Congressman-at-Large.

WHEN THE SCOTCH CONDUCTOR SCORED.—Regular passengers on one of the Northwestern suburban trains have long noticed and wondered at the wooden and impassive face of the conductor who handles

"ARE YOU AFRAID?"

their tickets. He is a big, broad-shouldered Scotchman, and many commuters have used him as a proof of the old slander that a Scotchman has no sense of humor. For a time they took turns in trying to call a smile to his face, but not even the best story-teller among them ever succeeded. He was long ago given up as a man who would not know a joke if he met it on the street. None of his regular passengers ever saw the stern cast of his features, framed by scanty red whiskers, relaxed for even an instant. Nor have they even now, though they are less confident than formerly as to his inability to see a joke.

One night recently a big man, who almost filled one of the seats, got on the train and held out a commutation ticket to the wooden-faced conductor. There happened to be a tag of useless paper hanging to the edge of the ticket, and, in addition to punching out the ride, the conductor used his punch to clip it off.

The big man heard the punch click twice, and evidently made up his mind that the conductor had punched out two fares. He hurriedly counted up the remaining fares with a fat forefinger, and then lifted himself up out of the seat, and waddled down the aisle after the conductor, who had already reached the other end of the car.

"Say," shouted the fat man, "I was alone. I was all alone!"

The wooden-faced conductor looked back over his shoulder. There was not the slightest sign of mirth or any other emotion on his face.

"Well," he said in a whisper that carried all over the car, "well, are you afraid?"

In the roar of laughter with which the commuters filled the car the fat man sought refuge in a vacant seat, which fortunately happened to be near at hand. He evidently made up his mind not to continue the argument with the conductor.

SPORTING SPIRIT RUNS HIGH.—In the slang of the racetrack, the "dope book" is a synonym of the form book, and the form book is the volume wherein is contained the official records of all the horses. To "dope a horse" is to figure out from its past record as nearly as possibly what its chances are in any given contest in the future. This by way of necessary explanation of a conversation which took place one evening recently in front of a Halsted street hotel.

The guests of the hotel are all bachelors of assorted ages, and most of them cling to the idea that they are "dead game sports" and racetrack plungers. They sit in front of the hotel on pleasant evenings, and discuss recent sporting events with great enthusiasm. Now and then the neighboring barber joins the circle. He won enough money on Boundless in the World's Fair Derby to set

"I'LL TAKE $10 WORTH OF THAT."

himself up in business, and since that time he has been looked up to as an authority on all sporting subjects.

One evening last week one of the boarders happened to mention the coming eclipse of the sun.

"I wonder if it'll interfere with the ball game that afternoon," he said. "Postponed on account of darkness caused by the eclipse. How would that sound?"

"You needn't worry," said the close student of form in racing matters, who is going out to the track to bet $2 as soon as he can get an afternoon off. "It won't interfere with the ball game at all. That eclipse is going to begin at a quarter to 6 in the morning, and it'll be all over before 8."

"O! Gowan!" broke out "Uncle Ben," who belongs to the old school, and never takes any stock in scientific methods. "They can't dope eclipses that close, can they?"

"Why, sure," went on the expert. "It's easy. They just figure up the past performances of an eclipse, and they can tell the exact minute when it'll come out on the track and just what time it'll make."

"I'll bet you fifty to one they can't do it," went on "Uncle Ben," angrily. The form expert felt it incumbent on him as a real sporting man not to let this challenge go unaccepted.

"I'll just take $10 worth of that," he said.

"What?" cried the Arctic explorer, pallid. "It is scarcely the middle of August, and the eclipse season can't possibly open until after election this year!"

Some one had blundered.

It was with a heavy heart, indeed, that the explorer called a messenger boy and sent word out to the rescuing party that they might come and rescue him any time, now.—Detroit Journal.

Tearful Inconsistency.

These tearful "anti-imperialists" are amusing creatures. They sympathize so keenly with the Cubans that they appear to be actually glad that the islanders have been robbed by dishonest public officials.—New York Mail and Express.

Still There.

"Gemit, the poet, is married, isn't he?"

"Yes. He was married over two years ago. Why?"

"I noticed a couple of grains of rice in his hair yesterday."—Philadelphia Press.

Extreme of Caution.

"Changed your winter underwear yet?"

"No, I sleep in it for fear I'll be tempted to change it when I get it off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONALS.

John W. Gillon, who died recently at Weymouth, Mass., in his 98th year, was a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, and, so far as known, the only one in this country.

James Sullman Phillips, better known as the "Jeems Phillips" of Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," died a few days ago at Vevay, Ind. In his younger days he had a fancy for spelling which made him a marked character.

There are fifteen members of the first Republican National convention living, and they are to be invited to attend the coming convention at Philadelphia as guests of honor. Cassius M. Clay, Galusha A. Grow is the most prominent of the number.

The Parliamentary golf handicap tournament in London shows seventy-eight members of the House of Commons among the contestants, the best known of whom are Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Yarborough, and the Marquis of Winchelsea.

Several remarkable relics of Charles I. were sold in London lately. One was a coat belonging to the King, and worn upon important occasions. It is made of blue cloth, richly embroidered with silver, with sleeves and pockets trimmed with scarlet cloth and lined throughout with red silk.

GOLF GOSSIP.

"Are you fond of golf?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Very," answered Willie Washington. "Which do you do: play it, or talk it?"—Washington Star.

Cleek—"So Niblick is laid up with rheumatism." Brassy—"Yes, but he still plays golf." Cleek—"How?" Brassy—"By telephone."—Denver Post.

"I know a Scotchman who says he never played golf in his life." "Good; we can teach him the game and he can teach us the dialect."—Baltimore American.

Tibbs—"What a bloodthirsty looking lot those Kentucky politicians are!" Jibbs—"What's the matter with you? That's a group photograph of my golf club."—Indianapolis Journal.

"A man who was out playing golf on Sunday saved the lives of two men whose boat had capsized close to shore." "That shows the wickedness of Sunday boating."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

McJigger—"Niblack is worried over his golf playing." Thingumbob—"Not progressing as rapidly as he'd like, eh?" McJigger—"Oh, quite the contrary. He's learning to play too well. You know he always plays with Miss Leverton, his fiancée, and it's as much as he can do to keep from winning."—Philadelphia Press.

An Hiatus.

"This is our last bootleg!" whimpered the cook, as he served breakfast.

"What?" cried the Arctic explorer, pallid. "It is scarcely the middle of August, and the eclipse season can't possibly open until after election this year!"

Some one had blundered.

It was with a

TO EXPORT HIRED GIRLS.

NEW YORK TO SUPPLY SERVANTS TO LONDON AND OTHER CITIES.

Representative of the National Domestic Association of London Arrives to Engage an Unlimited Number of House Servants, Who Will Be Guaranteed Good Positions in the Best Families Abroad and Whose Passage to Europe Will Be Paid.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, May 21.

New York and other American centers of population are to furnish servant girls for London and other foreign cities. Norman E. Lees, a representative of the National Domestic association of London, arrived in this city last Saturday on the St. Louis. He is commissioned to engage an unlimited number of house servants, who will be guaranteed good positions in the best families abroad and whose passage will be paid by the association.

To Furnish Servant Girls for London.

"Household help is almost unobtainable in London," said Mr. Lees today. "Ladies' maids there receive as high as £70 a year.

"Nothing has occurred in generations to so draw upon the ranks of female servants as the Boer war. Many servants are married to soldiers. These women are cared for out of the Mansion House fund, and as they draw a shilling a day each for themselves and fourpence for each child they are better off than if they were working out."

The City and Suburban Homes company announced at the annual meeting today that 3½ per cent dividends had been earned and paid for the year on its tenement and suburban operations. The net income on city tenements of the Alfred Corning Clark model, known as the "model tenements," was announced as 6.10 per cent on capital invested.

Edward Lauterbach's law firm will be $200,000 richer by the straightening out of the Third Avenue railroad's affairs. Two months or so ago the payment of the claim was problematical; now it is assured. Besides getting this amount Mr. Lauterbach is a director in the reorganization. Lauterbach's luck has become a byword in Wall street.

Lauterbach's Law Firm Makes a $200,000 Fee.

Time for filing claims against the Third Avenue railroad company expired at midnight tonight. Up to a late hour this afternoon claims amounting to about $11,000,000 had been filed. The Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson bill was included in the number.

The total floating indebtedness of the corporation is about $18,000,000, but certain of the claims are to be paid directly by the Metropolitan Street railway company.

President Randolph Guggenheimer has decided to recommend to the Charter Revision commission that both the Council and the Board of Aldermen be abolished. He said today: "I have concluded to tell the commission that both branches of the Municipal Assembly should be abolished. Under the operations of the present charter they are useless. The system is wrong. No power or initiative is vested in either party. I believe that the city affairs should be controlled by a body made up of high-priced men. They should either receive a salary of $5,000 or serve without charge.

Guggenheimer's Plan of Municipal Reform.

"Such a plan would insure representative men in office. A representative could be selected from every Senatorial district, or, if this number is too large, from each Congressional district.

"I believe that the power of issuing bonds should be delegated entirely to the Board of Estimate. This right should be taken away from the Municipal Assembly. Then there would be no bond holdups, for which the present Council is distinguished."

Martin Engel, Tammany leader in the Eighth Assembly District, made arrangements today for an extensive summer trip. He will leave on July 1 for the Democratic National convention in Kansas City, after which he will proceed to St. Louis. From there he will go to Hot Springs, Ark., thence to West Baden, next to Chicago, and will wind up for a week or two at Mount Clemens and Old Orchard Beach. Mr. Engel will be accompanied by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Goldsmith, Assemblyman Isador Cohen, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Gustavus J. Rogers.

Tammany Man Coming to Eclipse "Bathhouse John."

Goldsmith, Cohen, and Rogers are known as the Beau Brummels of the East Side. The three are inseparable, and each wears a different suit of clothes each day in the week. Said Mr. Goldsmith today:

"During my stay in Chicago I intend to cut a great swell for the sole purpose of creating jealousy in the breast of Alderman 'Bathhouse' John Coughlin. I shall impress indelibly on his mind that Chicago is not in it with New York so far as dressing is concerned. I shall wear three suits a day, with the oddest colors imaginable.

"I shall also put his 'Midnight Love' song in the shade. I shall sing him a song 'About the Girl I Met at the Convention.'"

The Rev. Harry Jeschke of the Unitarian Church, Hackensack, N. J., says the people are living 200 years behind their time. They believe "the fairy tales of the Westminster catechism" because their fathers believed them. They are Democrats or Republicans because their fathers were Democrats or Republicans. They ought to judge things themselves and think out their own philosophy. It is "unmitigated nonsense" and "theological mush," he says, to accept Sunday as a day of penance. The day is a day for rest and pleasure and rejoicing. If he found that the playing of golf or any other game afforded him rest he would certainly take advantage of the discovery. It made him angry to hear Sunday golf denounced as a sinful thing. All this was expressed in a sermon.

Minister Says the Rest of World Is Behind Time.

Howe & Hummel of New York and William P. Sheffield Jr. of Newport have entered their appearance in the divorce case of James Brown Potter versus Cora Urquhart Potter at Newport. This will make the case a contested one, even though the defense is only a passive one, and will require the attendance of three Judges. It is not probable, therefore, that the case will be called on Monday, June 4, to which time the court adjourned after its sitting here on May 14, as at that time the uncontested cases will be called before a single Judge.

Appearance in the Potter Divorce Case.

William F. Howe of the law firm of Howe & Hummel said this evening:

"You may say with authority that the defense by Mrs. Potter will by no means be a 'passive' one. On the other hand, it will be just as strong and vigorous a defense as we can put up.

"Mr. Hummel will take the first step by filing an answer to James Brown Potter's bill of complaint. Then will follow the necessary legal steps of taking depositions.

"That Mrs. Potter will have a good and valid defense I have no doubt, and it is our intention to see that she has fair play."

Marie Dressler, the vaudeville actress, was posted for membership in the "swell" golf club at Jamaica, L. L., but her name was withdrawn. As a result, three resignations have been sent in, and more are expected next week. The deserters are to have an organization of their own, and Marie can putt and loft on their links all she wants to. The Jamaica club is formed of exclusive "Hillsiders." Mrs. Robert G. Anthony, Marie's sister, has a fine home on the Black Stump road, near Hillside avenue. Marie visited there frequently, and was asked to join the golf club. Her name was posted, and the women members were horrified.

Actress May Disrupt a Golf Club.

They never would go on the links," they declared, "if that actress were there." So off went Miss Dressler's name.

But Miss Dressler has friends in the club, and at a meeting Tuesday night demands will be made for an explanation. At that time, it is said, a dozen or more will leave the club and form a new organization.

Charles B. Templeton, portrait painter, wants to be released from the Jefferson Market Prison, where he lies awaiting arraignment on a charge of negotiating a worthless check, and says that in return for freedom he will surrender a pastel portrait of Richard Croker, which he values at $1,500. This he will do if the complaint against him, which involves only $120, is quashed. Templeton for many years has enjoyed the reputation of being the court painter of Tammany Hall.

Troubles of Tammany's Court Artist.

In Templeton's room was found what he said was his masterpiece, a portrait of Richard Croker, painted on the Tammany leader's personal order, and intended for the adornment of the great hall of the Democratic club. This Templeton offered to surrender in satisfaction of his check for $120.

The offer was rejected, and the prisoner, who gave the name of Charles Thomas, was held in default of $1,000 bail.

There was a mutiny or strike among the sailors of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra this afternoon at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, South Brooklyn, during which John Howard, the mate, was struck with a belaying pin and his arm broken. Nine sailors quit work, saying they were on a strike. One of them said: "Since First Mate Rein took charge of the yacht two weeks ago life aboard the vessel has been worse than a prison. We were not allowed even to sing." A steam launch was lowered from the Electra and took the men ashore.

Seamen Quit Gerry's Yacht Electra.

Pietro Gometti, 25 years old, has been discharged from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island practically cured of leprosy, for which he had been under treatment by Dr. Kelly, the house physician, for over three years. This is the first case on record where anything approaching a cure has been effected. Applications of chaulmagroa oil gave to Gometti practically a new skin.

Leprosy Yields to Treatment of Chaulmagroa Oil.

Chaulmagroa oil is a rare substance, which comes from a plant of the same name in India. It is used in leprosy cases in that country, Dr. Kelly says, but not with much success, owing to the heat there.

A lot of the oil was imported to this country to be used in the public hospitals. The New York climate, Dr. Kelly says, seemed to give it a new life, and it performed its work almost magically.

After a year of constant application of the remedy the patient began to show signs of improvement.

John L. Sullivan will tomorrow essay the rôle of an art critic in the Seventh District Court, when the suit of E. C. Danton, a painter, against the proprietors of the Dante's Inferno café in Broadway will come up for trial. Mr. Allen, one of the owners of the café, some time ago engaged Danton to paint a three-quarters size portrait of the former champion pugilist to adorn the entrance of the saloon. Allen agreed to pay $125 for the painting.

John L. Sullivan to Tell What He Knows of Art.

When the picture was finished it was shown to Sullivan for approval. He examined it critically, and decided it would not do. His esthetic taste rebelled against being shown in evening dress with a look and posture as though he were about to enter a prize ring. He advised Mr. Allen not to take the picture.

Mr. Danton asserted that he had made a characteristic portrait. He brought suit to recover the price of his work.

Allen's lawyer will put the former pugilist on the stand to point out the faults of the picture.

After six years of litigation the will of Christian F. T. Steinway, a brother of the late William Steinway, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, and his disposition of property valued at $1,000,000 has been declared entirely legal. When Mr. Steinway died in 1889 it was found that his will divided 4,000 shares of stock of the Steinway & Sons, valued at $1,000,000, in four parts. One of the 1,000 share lots went to a nephew, H. W. T. Steinway. The stock by the terms of the will was to be held in trust till 1904. This did not suit H. W. T. Steinway, who contested on the grounds that benefit in the estate was suspended for more than two lives.

Will of Christian Steinway Upheld at Last.

There was a report tonight that Virginia Earl, who plays the leading rôle in the "Casino Girl," at the Casino, was taken violently ill tonight during the performance, and that there may have been an attempt to poison her. Just before the performance she was said to have received a box of candy containing a card, the name on which was not familiar to her. She ate two of the candies and shortly afterward, according to the story, was taken violently ill with nausea. Both at the theater and Miss Earl's boarding-house the story was denied.

Story of Attempt to Poison Actress.

Fritz Meyer was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison at 6:05 o'clock this morning for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith in this city on the night of Oct. 27, 1897. The murder of Policeman Smith was the sequel to a more vicious crime which Meyer committed two months earlier, and for which Smith was about to arrest Meyer. On Aug. 20, 1897, George Stelts, the old bellringer of Lost Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, was murdered in the church. Meyer, who had but recently served a term in prison for murderous assault, and who had been accused of robbing a church, was suspected of the murder of Stelts.

Fritz Meyer Suffers Death in Electric Chair.

On Oct. 27 Meyer was detected by a priest in an attempt to rob the poor box in the Church of the Holy Redeemer in West Third street, and Policemen Smith and Conklin were called in to arrest him, when Meyer shot Smith and fled.

When Meyer was given his preliminary examination he said:

"I am an atheist. Why shouldn't I rob churches? The world owes every man a living, and I would as soon make it out of churches as any other way."

Sixty thousand iron molders in the United States, Canada, and Mexico have decided to submit their demands for higher wages to arbitration. A conference of representatives of the National Foundrymen's association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America is in session here to arrange the matter. Chairman Covell of District No. 2 of the National Foundrymen's association was instructed to select the arbitrators from the employés. William A. Perrine of the Iron Molders' Conference board of New York and vicinity was authorized to select arbitrators from among the employers.

Iron Molders Arranging for Arbitration.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of the Military Governor of Havana, and members of her family arrived here today on board the United States transport Sedgwick from Havana.

Magistrate Zeller, at the hearing of the charges today in Jefferson Market Court against the ice trust, ordered the trust officials to produce the books of the trust at the adjourned hearing next Wednesday afternoon. A motion to commit for contempt for failing to produce the books today was avoided only by the promise of the defendants to produce them Wednesday.

Ice Trust Officials Must Produce Books.

"Prove a prima facie case," said the magistrate, "and I will hold all for indictment."

Vice President Schoonmaker and Superintendent C. A. Winch were the only members of the trust present.

Benefit for a Sanitarium.

A song recital will be given for the benefit of the Jackson Park Sanitarium at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. Paul's parish house, Fiftieth street and Madison avenue. The soloist will be Thomas Taylor Drill.

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
for household disinfection. Odorless and cheap.

GREETING TO MOTHERS.

NATIONAL CONGRESS IS WELCOMED TO DES MOINES.

Third Annual Convention Begins Its Session in the Iowa City, a Great Crowd Being Present—Former Governor Jackson Tells the Delegates That Theirs Is the Noblest Work of All—Praise for the Efforts of the Organization—Appeal from Utah.

Des Moines, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—The third annual meeting of the National Congress of Mothers opened in the Des Moines Auditorium tonight. Fully 2,500 people attended the opening session. The building was decorated in pink and blue, the colors of the congress, and American flags.

On the stage sat the officers of the congress, prominent members of Des Moines and Iowa Women's club, and the Iowa State Military Band. What space was left was filled with potted palms and cut flowers.

Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of Washington, President, called the congress to order at 8 o'clock, the Rev. J. Everest Cathel, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, offering the opening prayer.

Former Governor Frank D. Jackson, welcoming the congress in behalf of the people of Iowa, said:

"We have bemoaned the mistake of the 'new woman' and the 'twentieth century girl,' who have deserted the duties of wifehood and motherhood to educate themselves in everything that is theoretical, visionary, and false. The up-to-date girl of today will be the out-of-date girl of the future. The mothers' congress is the noblest of women's clubs."

Praise for the Mothers.

Mayor J. J. Hartenbower welcomed the delegates to Des Moines and expressed his confidence in the great work to be effected by the congress.

Mrs. Mabel Dixon Hutchinson of Ottumwa, President of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, said in extending welcome for the State:

"Iowa clubs are coöperating with the congress by studying household economics, sanitation, and child study. Love is the dominant motive today, and the mother is the embodiment of love."

Mrs. T. M. Walker, President of the Des Moines Women's club, in her welcoming speech for the clubwomen of the city, said:

"Organization has gone far enough. We have almost too many clubs. The important work of today is the development of the individual, which can be accomplished only through the proper training of the child."

Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis, State organizer, spoke for the mothers of Iowa.

"The men," she said, "are absorbed in money getting and women largely in society and clubs. Our hearts are burdened with the needless suffering of the world. We have allowed children to grow to maturity before molding their characters. It is too late then. Prevention of misfortune is better than cure."

Responding for the East, Mrs. David O. Mears, President of the New York State Assembly of Mothers, told of the growth of mothers' clubs in her State and prophesied great results for the efforts of the congress toward the regeneration of the race through the children.

Appeal from Utah.

Mrs. Clarence Allen of Salt Lake responded for the West. She said that in Utah the purity of home life is blighted by polygamy. The women of Utah cannot bring much help to the congress of mothers. Instead, they need and ask the aid of the mothers of the country.

For the South Mrs. Robert Cotten of Faulkland, N. C., responded. She said the home must be improved through the individual and the individual through the home. The study of motherhood is to be the chief study of humanity. The East, West, North, and South were welded together in the mothers' congress, as the elements, earth, air, fire, and water, combine for the uplifting of humanity.

Harriet A. Marsh of Detroit, President of the Michigan congress of mothers, brought greetings from the North. She said the salvation of the race must be through the saving of the child. Mothers must make a study of their children. The congress of mothers will be the queen of women's clubs, and its work the greatest in the world.

National Council Wants Mothers.

Mrs. Fanny Humphreys Gaffney of New York, President of the National Council of Women, came to Des Moines to bring greetings to this congress and to invite the mothers to join the council.

Mother's Greatest Work.

The question was put to Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, National President, tonight: "What do you consider the most important work of the Congress of Mothers?" The answer was decisive:

"Training boys with the idea of fatherhood and girls with the idea of motherhood. When that is accomplished you have solved the deepest problem. When my own little girls were naughty, I said to them: 'How would you like to have your little girl do that?' The effect was marvelous. A trained parenthood is one of the greatest necessities of today. Fathers and mothers need educating as well as the little ones."

"I am preaching the gospel of rest," said the International Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert Cotten of Falkland, N. C. "Not rest in the hereafter, but in this world. Women take too much upon themselves, without system. Everything a man has to leave undone a woman tries to do. We must give ourselves time to read, to think, grow. I know whereof I speak, for I am one of the busiest of women."

Mrs. Cotten is the wife of a farmer and is the mother of six children.

Work for Today.

In the program for Tuesday Mrs. Roger B. McMullen and Mrs. Thaddeus R. Stanwood, both of Evanston, Ill., will take part. Mrs. McMullen is auditor and Mrs. Stanwood chairman of the Committee on Legislation. The rest of the business sessions will be taken up with officers and committee reports.

At 3 o'clock Governor and Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw will hold a reception in the State Capitol.

Later Mrs. Birney, the President, will read a paper on "The Power of Organized Motherhood to Benefit Humanity." Professor Oscar Chrisman of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kas., will speak on "The Science of Child Study."

PUTTING DYNAMOS IN ORDER.

Northwestern "L" Road Will Have Power Sufficient to Operate Thirty Trains a Day.

By today or tomorrow the new power-house of the Northwestern Elevated railroad at Fullerton and Southport avenues will be able to furnish the road with sufficient power to operate thirty trains a day. The second dynamo will be started today, and then with the one which is already in operation the power-house will be generating 3,000 horse-power a day.

Connections with the road have not yet been made, however, and the power generated by the dynamos is not at present being utilized. They are being operated merely to enable the engineers at the power-house to have them in perfect running order by May 31, the day set for the opening of the new "L" road.

ELECTED BY HAMILTON CLUB.

Fred A. Bangs Is Chosen President and H. C. Lytton Second Vice.

At the annual election of the Hamilton club last night Fred A. Bangs was made President and Henry C. Lytton Second Vice President. The "official ticket" was elected without opposition. The other officers elected were:

Treasurer—Isaac N. Perry.

Directors—Henry R. Baldwin, William S. Barbee II., Delos Martyn, Henry W. Price, Henry M. Wisler.

Members of Political Action committee—Gideon E. Newman and Andrew R. Sheriff.

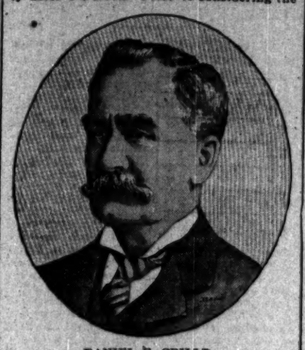
Always patronize the home article. Specially if it's better. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has no equal.

CRILLY FOR SOUTH PARK.

Judges Select Him Commissioner on Sixth Ballot to Fill Unexpired Term.

Daniel F. Crilly of the Fourth Ward was appointed yesterday afternoon by the Judges of the Circuit Court South Park Commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of James W. Ellsworth, who was appointed in 1897.

The meeting of the Judges was called to order by Judge Tuley in his courtroom shortly after 4 o'clock. Prior to considering the



DANIEL F. CRILLY.
[New South Park Commissioner.]

appointment of a new commissioner the resignation of Commissioner James W. Ellsworth was accepted by the Judges.

The candidates for the position were: D. F. Crilly, William McLaren, H. H. Gross, L. O. Goddard, J. B. Galloway, and M. J. Steffens. Crilly was selected on the sixth ballot. On the first ballot the highest contestants and the vote received for each were: Crilly, 4; McLaren, 3; Gross, 3; Goddard, 2. Subsequent ballots led to the selection of Crilly.

"I have no especial views of my own to carry out as a member of the board," Mr. Crilly said last night. "My views will develop when I fall in line with the other members. I am a large property-owner, and I think I shall have the best interests of the city at heart. The parks are the people's playgrounds, where the people should be allowed to roam at will, without rude interference on the part of policemen.

"There are two views to be taken of a public park—one, in which the people may be seen walking about at will, enjoying the beauties of nature as interpreted by a wise, fatherly, and indulgent Park board; and another, in which they are beheld leaning against an iron fence, peering through the bars at a vista of signs which say 'No dogs allowed,' 'Keep off the grass,' 'No person allowed in the park twice on the same day.' I intend to do all in my power to free them as much as possible from the rules and restrictions which are common and have been institutions so long people no longer murmur against them."

Daniel F. Crilly came to Chicago in 1861 from Mercersburg, Pa., where he was born in 1838. He worked at his trade of bricklaying for four years, when he began contracting as mason. For twenty-one years, during which time he became a general contractor, he was active in the building interests of Chicago. In 1866 he entered the real estate business. He built and still owns the old Stock Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn street, where his office is located. On the North Side he owns twenty flat buildings. On the South Side he owns residence property in the vicinity of his residence, 3820 Michigan avenue. He is prominent in business clubs. He joined the Union League club in 1882. He is a former Treasurer of the Hamilton club and a member of the Builders' club, the Real Estate board, the Sheridan club, and the Masonic order. He is a member of the Plymouth Church.

Before the balloting began City Attorney Andrew J. Ryan presented a plan to the Judges asking the damage suits against the city be set on a special calendar. The plan received the approval of the Judges and a committee consisting of Judges Tuley, Gibbons, and Dunne was appointed to draft the order of court so that the fall calendars can be so made up.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates slid off again all along the line, going to 1¾ cents to Lake Erie, 1¼ cents to Fort Huron, and 3 cents to Lake Ontario. Charters—To Buffalo—Topeka, W. F. Ketcham, wheat; Gordon, Campbell, oats. To Oswego—Omaha, corn. To Fort Huron—Lake Forest, Grace Gribbie, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal tonnage was in good demand today and ore cargoes were offered a little more freely. The wheat rate from Fort William to Buffalo was marked up to 2¾ cents. Charters—Coal—Helena, Havana, Mary Boyce, Ohio to Milwaukee, 65 cents; Hundred Thirty-seven, Toledo to Duluth, 80 cents. Wheat—Olympia, Fort William to Buffalo, 2¾ cents.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Light—Curry, Duluth.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Pawnee, Orton, Young, Edwards.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Castalia. Cleared—Light—Wawatam, Roebling, Bell, Hanna, Houghton, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Vance, Forbes, McLachlan, F. & P. M. No. 5, Samuel Mather, Hundred and Eleven.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Turner, Buckhout, Pendall, Oneita, J. M. Hutchinson. Cleared—Ore—Madagascar, Nell, Stephenson, Cleveland.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Andaste, Choctaw, Briton, Fitzgerald, Siemens, Hundred Thirty-three, Hundred Eighteen. Cleared—Hundred Sixteen, Black Rock, Chicago, coal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Calvin and consort, Ninigon and consorts, Myles, Governor Smith, Melbourne, Down—McCormick, Madden and dredge, Peshtigo, Frost.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Crescent City, Parnell, Corona, Monohansett, Marquette, Presley, Redington, Pope, Lake Erie ports; Hadley, Panther, Chicago; Pentland, Fruitport.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Chisholm, Barr. Cleared—Brown, Griffin, Connecut, Cherokee, Chippewa, Roby, Massachusetts, Ashtabula; Ionia, Cleveland; Macy, Erie; Wilson, Toledo.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Pathfinder, M. T. Greene. Cleared—M. F. Butters, Cheboygan; Naranganett, Sheboygan; Mercur, Biwabik, Gogebic, Escanaba; Sagamore, Buffalo; Elgin, Pine Lake; Carnegie, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Westcott, 10 Sunday night; Sidney Neff, 11; Pawnee, Edwards, Young, Orton, 2 a. m.; Markham, 3; Ames and consorts, 6; Metzner, Wells, 6:30. Up—Nelson and consorts, 7 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wyoming, Argo, Tower, Wilson. Cleared—Coal—Blanchard, Siberia, Chicago; McCormick, Cape Vincent; Rhodes, Milwaukee; Vulcan, Duluth; Dobbie, Toledo; Brunette, Milwaukee. Light—Niagara, Chicago; Coke—Ramsey, Superior.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Uganda, Neosho, Minnesota, Lockwood, Cornberry, Fontana, Coyne, J. I. Case, Cheontah. Cleared—Case, Fort William; Clint, Milwaukee. Light—Whitaker, Leuty, Bottsford, Ashland; Frontenac, Marquette; Republic, Fritz, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Roman, Nimick, Tyrone, Empire City, Hill, Maryland, Palmer, Reis, Boston, Fiske, Morley. Departed—Gilchrist, Mulder, Stevenson and whaleback, Nicaragua, Abyssinia, Lake Erie, ore; Buffalo, Buffalo, grain; Stevens, Buffalo, flour; Krupp, Fulton, Ashland, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Omaha, 11:20 last night; Pope, 1:40 a. m.; Flower, Queen of the West and consorts, 9:30; Volunteer, noon; Nebraska, 12:40 p. m.; Miami and consort, 1; James, 3:20; Hudson, 4; Alaska, Dunbar, 6:30; Seneca, 7:50; Conemaugh, 8. Down—Armour, 10:30 last night; Egan, 6:50 a. m.; Sequin, 8; Syracuse, 10:30; Delaware, 11:20; Ishpeming, 3:20 p. m.; Meriden, 6. Arrived—Otis. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Massachusetts, 10 last night; Runnells, 10:30; Iron Duke, Ashland, midnight; Perry, 2 a. m.; Melville, 4:30; Selwyn Eddy, 3:40; Maine, Maxwell, Montana, Hoag, Glengarry, Minnedosa, 6; Northern Queen, Colfax, Zapotec, Olympia, Angeline, Oliver, 11 from King, Iron Queen, 8:30; Wade, 9; Malletos, Manila, 10:30; Joliet, 11; Northern King, 1:30 p. m.; Adams, 2; Scranton, 4; Continental, Richland, Sachem, Owen, Abram Smith, 6:30; Lansing, Hackett, McGregor, Kendall, Troy, Albany, Japan, Hiawatha, 9. Down—Kirby, Hartnell, 11 last night; George Gould, midnight; Marina, 1:30 a. m.; Wotan, Penobscot, 2:30; Sitka, 4; Kelley, Sandusky, Quayle, 5; Phenix, 6; Nicol, 7:20; Venezuela, Wisley, Athabasca, 8:30; Alcona, Alta, 9:30; Monarch, 10:30; Emory Owen, Australia, 11:40; Colby and whalebacks, Nicholas, Erie, Danforth, 12:40 p. m.; Yakima, Yukon, Ward, 2; McGregor, Angus Smith, Frick, 3:30; Gilbert, 7; Ericsson, Oscoda, Corning, Flier, 8; London, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Cort and whalebacks, 9:20 last night; Hoyt and whalebacks, 11:40; Veronica and consort, 2 a. m.; Case, 2; Corsican, Norris, 4:30; White Star and barges, 5; Chicago, 5:15; George Stone, Martin, 6:40; Sacramento, Granada, Grampian, 7:40; Robert Rhodes, 1 p. m.; Carpenter and barge, 7:20. Down—Lockwood, 10:40 last night; Faustin, Mott, 12:10 a. m.; Coffinberry, Checotah, 12:40; Enda, Corliss, 1; Brecken, 1:30; Specular, Magnetic, 2:20; Forest City, Saveland, 3; Arabia, Smith No. 2 and consorts, 5:20; Spokane, Norton, 4; German, 4:30; Paris, 4:40; McWilliams, 5:40; Maricopa, Marsala, 6:40; Tuscarora, 7:40; Niko, Peterson, Blaine, 8:20; New Orleans, 8:30; Norwalk, Poe, 9; Minneapolis, 9:40; W. D. Rees, 10:40; Northern Light, 11:10; Neshoto, Black, Colgate and consorts, 2 p. m.; John Ketchum, 2:30; Rockefeller and consorts, 2:40; Huron, 2:50; Waldo, La Salle, 3:10; Majestic, 4:20; Onoko, 4:40; Bessemer, Jeney, Livingston, Argonaut, 5; Commodore, 6:20; China, 6:30; Vail, Baltic, Russia, 6:40; Swain, 7:20; Queen City, 8; Iron Age, Ewen, 8:20; Glasgow, Harper, Antrim, 8:40; Britannic, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—A. Soper, Manistique; Peoria, St. James; L. M. Mason, Raber; A. W. Luckey, Manistee. Merchandise—Ramsdo, Lycoming, Buffalo. Coal—Starrucca, J. T. Johnson, J. Spry, Buffalo. Salt—M. E. Kelton, Manistee; Marion, Buffalo. Light—G. Campbell, Topeka, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Merchandise—New York, Lycoming, Buffalo. Grain—G. Campbell, Fairport; Lewiston, Topeka, Buffalo. Light—C. J. Magill, A. R. Colborn, Traverse City; B. Brown, Raber; L. A. Olson, Beaver Island; Butcher Boy, Drummond's Island; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; A. W. Luckey, Manistee; R. Campbell, East Jordan; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; A. T. Bliss, Cheboygan; J. L. Boyce, Pine Lake; Felicitous, Parent Bay; Peoria, St. James; H. L. Worthington, J. B. Wilbor, Tawas.

EYE TALK No. 3.

Defects in the human eye with its associated brain centers is the cause of more ill health than all other diseased conditions of the body combined. This may startle you. Truth does sometimes. Your eyes do more nerve work each day than all other organs of the body. If they are defective you will suffer, not necessarily in the eyes—it may be your stomach—indigestion, causing a craving for liquors, etc.; palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleepiness during day, cannot sleep at night; 90% of all headaches and so-called nervous diseases are caused by **unconscious** eye strain. We can prove it to you. Don't be foolish about your eyes. Be sure you are right. Remember you may see well and have no pain in the eyes, yet unconscious eye strain will cause you to suffer as above described. Don't wait for poor sight or eye pains, that's all a false idea. If your eyes actually need glasses, medicine in them, or in your system for them, or an operation is necessary to save your sight, you get it all here. Eye needs in every particular, that's our professional occupation, and has been for 20 years. Don't deceive yourself, that hurts. Reliable eye opinions are only had from experienced, competent eye physicians, surgeons, and optical authorities. Consultation by letter or at office free. Correct diagnosis guaranteed. Established 1880. Continuously under same management.

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Authorities on glasses and all eye diseases.
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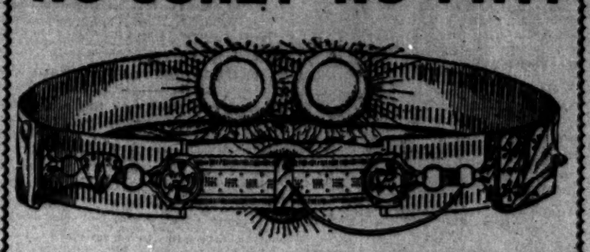

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My Electric Belt is a positive cure for weakness of every kind in men and women. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity direct to all weak parts, developing the full natural strength, and removing the cause of disease. I want every one who lacks the strength they *should* possess to use it, and to tell their friends of its surprising effects.

PAY FOR IT WHEN CURED.

After you are cured you can pay me, and then the price will be only one-half what is asked for the old style belts, which have been blistering and burning the backs of the wearers for the past thirty years. My belt is three times as strong as any other belt sold, and is the only one that does not blister the flesh. Call today or write for my 80-page book, with information. Address

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Ye Town Crier

OF ye days of George III. was a picturesque and interesting character. In those days the trusts were unborn, and every house was responsible for the quality and purity of its product. This was especially true of ye olde tyme wines and liquors.

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Is the one product of a private, independent firm, doing business on the old lines of personal responsibility. Their Old Underoof represents 80 years of specialized experience. It is a combination of very old Pennsylvania and Maryland Ryes, each selected for some distinguishing quality. Owing to careful storage for years in heavily charred oaken barrels it has that inimitable and matchless mellowness so characteristic of "ye olde tyme whiskey."

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Tuesday May 22.

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Here are spring and summer suits good enough for anybody $12 to $30.

You can pay as much elsewhere for inferior clothes; or you can pay double for no better to-order.

But why should you? Satisfaction guaranteed here or your money back.

This and medium underwear of two many kinds to mention; all good and all economical of our prices.

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WILL OPEN JUNE 3RD, NEW MANAGEMENT. Greatly enlarged and refurnished; improved sanitary plumbing, and bathrooms, new lighting plant. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 200. LOCATION THE BEST; GOLF LINKS, BOATING, AND FISHING; CHARMING DRIVES.
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THE NEW MATHEWSON,
Narragansett Pier, R. I.
A superb hotel directly on ocean front.

TO ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

WILLIAM ZEIGLER'S ATTORNEYS WILL APPEAR IN COURT TODAY.

Want Date Set to Argue Motion in Lake Street "L" Litigation—Yerkes Opposed to a Foreclosure—Northwestern Stock to Be Distributed — S. B. Chapin Declines to Stand for Stock Exchange President—Local Money Easier at Four Per Cent.

Attorneys for William Zeigler say they will appear in the United States Court today and ask to have a date set for hearing a motion for a receiver for the Lake Street Elevated road. They were in court yesterday, but took no action owing to the absence of Judge Grosscup from the city. They will also ask to have the case referred to a Master in Chancery for hearing evidence. This brings up the principal phase of the long litigation with Mr. Zeigler. The United States Supreme Court at Washington declined yesterday to remove the Farmers' Loan and Trust company foreclosure case now pending in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Yerkes expressed himself last week as opposed to a foreclosure of the property. Nearly all of the bonds which were outstanding besides Zeigler's have been turned in since, so that his interest is the chief one outside.

The Northwestern Elevated common and preferred stock will be distributed today to holders of Columbia Construction stock. Holders of the original Columbia Construction stock receive 93.74 preferred and a like amount of common in the Northwestern Elevated, to each 100 shares of construction stock. Trains will be running on the road, as had been expected, on May 31.

Chapin Refuses to Be a Candidate.

Simeon B. Chapin, on returning to the city from Lake Geneva yesterday, declined to allow his name to be presented for President of the Chicago Stock Exchange in opposition to Alfred L. Baker. Mr. Chapin's friends had prepared a petition asking him to be a candidate, but he thought it an inopportune time.

Railroad Earnings Reported.

Railroad earnings were reported as follows:

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Month April...$	3,374,640	$ 2,855,015	$ 521,625
From June 1...	29,467,603	24,677,076	4,813,537

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

May. 22 week...	490,975	465,050	25,923
From July 1...	24,250,453	20,360,017	3,890,436

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

May. 20 week...	246,491	220,360	26,121
From July 1...	11,485,685	10,374,961	1,110,724

C., C., AND ST. LOUIS.

May. 24 week...	300,725	266,820	33,905
From July 1...	14,583,356	12,698,070	1,885,280

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN.

May. 21 week...	9,200	8,870	330
From July 1...	457,760	428,552	29,208

Local money is easier at 4 per cent, many loans being covered for that rate. Some have been made at 4 per cent for six months' time, which carries the borrower over the election. A local banker is being asked somewhat as to what he would ask in making loans on industrial stocks, replied, 40 per cent. This illustrates the different attitude which bankers have toward legitimate industrial stocks. At the time of their promotion margins of only 25 per cent were asked in most cases.

Expects Light Summer Business.

A dispatch from Worcester, Mass., said: "The Washburn & Moen branch of the American Steel and Wire company began working on nine hour time today, owing to light summer business expected. It is thought that about 500 men will be laid off."

The plants already acquired by the new International Tobacco company are the Dunlap Tobacco company of Richmond, Va.; Brown Bros. Tobacco and Cigarette company, Alexandria, and George Cameron of Petersburg and Richmond, Va.; E. C. Venable of Petersburg, Va., and P. Lorillard & Co. of Westfield, N. J. The company claims to own the patents for a cigaret manufacturing machine, which it purchased from Mr. Buchanan, formerly of the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, recently bought out by the Continental Tobacco company.

Foreign exchange was weaker yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling.	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	486	484½
Commercial	487	484½
Paris francs—		
Actual	5 15-16	5 18-16
Commercial	5 16-16	5 20
German marks—		
Actual	95 3-16	94 13-16
Commercial	95	94 15-16

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices on curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87½	87¾
Air Power	39	40
Automatic Bicycle	2	3
Do pfd	35	40
American Wool	13½	14
Do pfd	73	74
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛
Cast Iron Pipe	4	5
Do pfd	40	42
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	100⅜	100⅝
Distilling Company of America	5½	5¾
Do pfd	20	21
Electric Vehicle	25	29
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1¾	2
International Pump	18	19
Do pfd	62	64
National Salt	70	72
Do pfd	70	72
Otis Elevator	26½	27⅛
Do pfd	70	72
Royal Baking Powder	89	90
Standard Oil	538	541

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,100	11	11	11
Do pfd	135	56½	56½	56½
American Radiator	200	38	38	38
American Tinplate	100	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chicago Union Traction	195	20	19½	19½
Do pfd		68¾	68¼	68¾
Diamond Match	125	125	125	125
Lake Street Elevated	50	7¼	7¼	7¼
Lake Street Elevated certf.	30	7¼	7¼	7¼
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	50	70½	70½	70½
National Biscuit	320	30⅜	30	30
Do pfd	217	82¾	82	82¾
National Carbon pfd	105	107	107	107
West Chicago	105	107	106¾	107

BONDS.

$15000 Lake deb 5s	97	$1000 Lake inc 5s	26½
3000 do	96	1000 Met L 4s	97
3000 Lake inc 5s	27		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 21.	May 14.
New York	$97,161,125	$102,902,606
Chicago	21,688,836	24,018,269
Boston	15,544,329	16,800,020
Philadelphia	11,841,353	10,704,353
St. Louis	6,002,401	5,587,263
Baltimore	2,367,222	2,713,300

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; bid; 40c premium asked.

MARKET FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Wall Street Attributes Weakness to the Bubonic Scare in San Francisco.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The stock market suffered from an attack of speculative paralysis, and, although there was no general pressure to sell, a majority of the active issues showed net declines at the close. Those who had expected a continuance of the upward swing which set in during the latter part of last week were disappointed, and it would now appear that the bullish features upon which hopes had been founded were more superficial than sound. The single redeeming feature of the situation is that stocks are held heavily in strong hands, and therefore a day such as this is less disastrous than it might be.

Although today's net declines were in most instances fractional, there were few exceptions to the movement, which opened fairly on a level with the closing prices of Saturday and there was a brief lived advance in sugar, T. C. I., and American Tobacco. They soon yielded, however, to the bearish sentiment.

In the absence of any better explanation of the market's weakness, it is generally attributed partly to the appearance of the bubonic plague in San Francisco and partly to the operations of American speculators in London. London was a heavy seller of American securities.

Chief power was felt in all the steel stocks, but they were fairly well supported in the local market. Pueple's Gas reacted from its advanced position last week and went from 1¼ above par to 1⅛ below. It closed at 99⅛, showing a net decline for the day of 1⅝ points. This lose was due more to general conditions than to any news or sentiment directly bearing upon the Chicago gas securities.

The railway group, and particularly the grangers, were dull and generally lower by fractions.

Some excitement was caused in the last half hour by a sudden advance of 5 points in Third Avenue stock, which was bid up on the shorts. There is little of this stock afloat, and the manipulation is an easy matter. It closed with a net gain of 5¼ points to its credit. Other traction shares were strengthened by the operation.

Foreign exchange advanced slightly today, but not enough to make gold exports profitable, and there is no immediate prospect of further shipments.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The stock market was soft from the outset today and yielded readily to the assault of the bears. There was practically no buying demand of any importance, and prices met every pretty steadily all day, even on a light volume of trading. Bonds were much better sustained. Total sales, par value, $2,000,000.

Money on call easier at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5¼@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.82@4.82½ for sixty days; posted rates, 485¼ and 489; commercial bills, 484@484¼.

Silver certificates, 60¼@60⅝. Bar silver, 60⅛. Mexican dollars, 47⅜.

Government bonds irregular; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing May 21.	May 19.
Amn. Sugar	62,100	113	108⅜	110⅝	111¾
Do pfd	200	111	111	111	110
Amn. Tobacco	29,400	99¾	96¼	97⅛	98⅝
Amn. Tinplate	800	24⅞	22½	23½	24⅞
Amn. Cotton Oil	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36
Amn. Smelting	700	91⅞	87¼	88	89
Do pfd	1,900	89¾	88	89	89
Amn. Steel & W	10,000	34¼	34⅛	34⅜	36¼
Do pfd	4,000	78	75	75¾	77⅝
Atchison	5,100	26¾	25⅜	25⅝	26⅝
Do pfd	29,000	71⅞	70⅜	71¼	72¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	1,700	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	28⅜
Do pfd	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Anaconda	200	43¾	43	43	43¾
Amn. Malting Co.	400	4	4	4	4
Amn. Car Foun.	700	17¼	17	17	17
Do pfd	700	66	65½	65½	65¾
Amn. Ice	200	39⅜	38¾	39⅛	39¾
Do pfd	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Brook. Rap. Tran.	7,300	70¾	69¾	70¼	70¾
Balt. & Ohio	6,500	77⅛	76	77⅛	78¾
Central	5,100	80¾	79¾	80¼	81¾
Brook. Union Gas	200	157	157	157	157
C., B. & Q	14,000	137¾	136¾	136¾	138⅝
C. & N. W	100	162	162	162	163
C., M. & St. P	10,100	117¼	115⅝	116¼	117⅜
Do pfd	400	170	170	170	170
C., R. & P	5,500	108¼	106¾	107	108⅜
Canada Southern	100	52	52	52	52¾
Ches. & Ohio	900	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	26⅛
Chic. Ter. & T	100	116	116	116	117½
C., C., C. & St. L	400	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝
Canadian Pacific	100	94½	94½	94½	94½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,900	192	189½	190	194¼
Chicago Terminal	100	12¾	12½	12¾	13
Colo. & Southern	1,600	37	37	37	37¾
Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	37	37	37	37
Chi. Gt. Western	700	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
Do pfd B	600	24¾	23¾	24¼	24¾
Cont. Tobacco	6,900	22¾	21¾	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	1,800	76½	76½	76½	77¼
C., H. & D	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Del. & Hudson	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Den. & Rio G	600	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	
Do pfd	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Erie 1st pfd	100	37	37	37	37¼
Federal Steel	7,300	37	34¾	35¾	37
Do pfd	500	87	84½	85¾	87¾
General Electric	200	134½	134½	134½	135
Glucose	400	48	47¼	47¾	46¾
Gt. Northern pfd	100	154	154	154	152¾
Hocking Valley	200	38	38	38	38
Do pfd	500	98½	98	98	98½
Ill. Central	100	113½	113½	113½	113¾
Iowa Central	100	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
Do pfd	75	49	49	49	
Interna. Paper	1,100	23	22¼	22	22¾
Do pfd	500	64½	64½	64½	64
Louisv. & Nash	3,200	81⅝	79⅝	80	81⅝
L. E. & W	100	29½	29½	29½	29
Do pfd	100	83½	83½	83½	83
M., St. P. & S.S.M	200	25	25	25	25¾
Do pfd	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Manhattan Con	2,800	91	89⅞	90½	91
M., K. & T. pfd	300	34	33½	33½	34
Met. St. Ry	4,000	159¼	156	156	154¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Missouri Pacific	4,100	67	66	66	67
Minn. & St. Louis	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
Do 2d pfd	100	95½	95½	95½	
National Biscuit	600	32½	30¾	30¾	30¾
Northern Pacific	9,500	50⅞	50⅜	50	50
Do pfd	800	74⅝	73¾	74¼	74⅝
National Steel	2,400	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¾
Louisville, 82¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; New York Central, 135¾; Erie, 12¾; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 67; Erie first preferred, 58; Northern Pacific, 76⅞; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 8¼; Rand mines, 3¾. Bar silver steady; 27¾d per ounce. Money 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent, for three months bills 3¼ per cent.					

PARIS, May 21.—Business opened quiet, and later, owing to realisations, there were all-round reactions, but the market closed better. Spanish 4s were in demand on first preferred, 35; Northern Pacific, 76⅞; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 8¼; Rand mines, 3¾. Bar silver steady; 27¾d per ounce. Money 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent, for three months bills 3¼ per cent.

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BERLIN, May 21.—Prices were firm at the opening, especially mines, but the rate of discount was a sharp relapse on unsatisfactory London reports, owing to Russo-Japan news.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Provisions—Lard—American refined in pails, dull, 37s 6d. Bacon—Short rib, firm, 42s; long clears, middles, light, firm, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, firm, 41s 6d; clear bellies, firm, 41s. Shoulders—Square, firm, 37s. Tallow—Australian in London, steady, 27s 6d. Cheese—White, 50s; colored, steady; 50s. Corn—Spot, steady; 6s 2d@6s 2¼d. No. 1 Northern spring, 5s 9¼d; futures, quiet; May, 5s 8¾d; September, 5s 8¼d. Corn—American, firm, 4s 4d; new, firm, 4s 4d; futures, dull; May, 4s 4d; July, 3s 10d; September, 3s 10¼d.

Cotton—Quiet, 3-32d lower. American middling, fair, 5 13-32d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middling, 5 7-32d; low middling, 5 3-32d; good ordinary, 4 31-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the week were 70,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 6,500 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady at the decline. American middling, l. m. c., May, 5 4-64d value; May and June, 5 3-64@5 3-64d buyers; June and July, 5 2-64d sellers; July and August, 4 61-64d sellers; August and September, 4 56-64d sellers; September and October, 4 52-64d sellers; October and November, 4 50-64@4 51-64d sellers; November and December, 4 51-64@4 52-64d sellers; December and January, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; January and February, 4 47-64@4 48-64d sellers; February and March, 4 47-64@4 48-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 21	24,000	48,000	14,000
Total last week	55,963	4,233	177,621	69,480
Previous week	49,870	5,399	170,560	68,463
Cor. week 1899	45,906	4,026	174,722	69,626
Shipments.				
Monday, May 21	5,500	50	7,000	1,500
Total last week	18,025	171	32,069	4,385
Previous week	18,187	280	31,309	983
Cor. week 1899	18,061	916	42,749	6,111

Monday's receipts, with comparisons, at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	24,000	45,000	14,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,500	5,300
Omaha	2,400	4,800	2,700
St. Louis	2,800	5,900	1,100
Totals	33,800	64,200	22,900
Cor. day last week	41,000	45,100	20,300
Cor. day 1899	28,500	56,300	19,000
Cor. day 1898	19,000	51,000	21,000
Cor. day 1897	15,000	45,000	25,000

Cattle—There was a big run of cattle, and prices ruled steady at last week's closing prices, or 10@15c lower than last Wednesday and 50@10c lower than Monday of last week. Receipts were heavy, but the demand was active from all sources, and the closing market was stronger than early in the day. Exporters bought freely at $5.00@5.15. The best on sale, a load of 1,218-lb polled Angus yearlings, sold at $5.00. Steers averaging 1,600@1,596 lbs sold at $4.40@5.50; bulk $4.85@5.25; corn-fed Western, $4.75@5.35; bulk $5.10@5.25; twelve loads of 1,011@1,018-lb Old Adaircle cattle fed in Nebraska sold at $4.95. Straight Texas steers, averaging 698@1,076 lbs, sold at $3.90@4.85; Texas bulls, $3.45@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.80; bulls, $3.60@4.50; heifers, $3.60@5.15; bulk, $4.30@4.80; bulls, $3.00@4.25; stags, $4.25@4.80; calves, $3.50@6.50; fed cattle, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—At a decline of 10@15c trade was active, but the market closed weak, with 7,000 left in the pens. Receipts were over a third larger than the week ago, being at least 10,000 larger than most of the trade expected. The quality was good, with a considerable proportion of light weights among the arrivals. Heavyweights were plentiful and ruled the weakest. Armour commenced operations late in the day, buying largely, and it is said that he was a rumored sale of heavy at $5.27½, but at the finish $5.22½ was practically the top. Prices closed 15@20c lower than a week ago and 60@65c lower than the high time last month. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales.....$5.15 @5.20
Selected butchers' 220@270 lbs.....5.17½@5.20
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs.....5.15 @5.20
Mixed grades, 190@220 lbs.....5.15 @5.20
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs.....5.17½@5.25
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs.....5.12½@5.20
Rough heavy grades.....4.90 @5.00
Poor to choice pigs.....4.10 @4.90

Sheep—The sheep market was active at steady prices, with lambs strong. Colorado lambs, 68@85 lbs, $6.90@7.30; bulk $6.75@7.20; shorn Westerns, 60@90 lbs, $5.50@6.30; native spring lambs, $6.50@7.50; native sheep, $4.00@5.00; Westerns, $4.75@5.40; and 71@78-lb Texas, $4.85@4.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,534; 34 cars on sale; steers fully 10c lower; bulls and cows steady to firm; 4 cars of steers unsold. Common to prime steers, $4.00@5.50; tops, $5.60; stags, $4.25@4.60; bulls, $2.25@4.50; cows, $2.25@4.75; no prime here. Cables quoted States cattle in London at 12¾@15c; at Liverpool, 12¾@13¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady at 10½c per lb. Exports 274 cattle; tomorrow, 850 cattle and 5,760 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 2,400; veals dull and prices easier; all sold. Veals, $4.00@6.50; choice, $6.60@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,184; 29½ cars on sale; sheep and lambs fully lower; good yearlings steady; common and medium lower; spring lambs steady; 2½ cars stock unsold. Sheep, $4.85@5.25; culls, $3.00@3.50; yearlings, $5.40@5.80; culls, $5.00@5.25; spring lambs, $7.00@8.50; car of wooled yearlings, $7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,452; 2½ cars on sale. Market lower at $5.45@5.55.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800, including 2,000 Texans. Market dull and steady to weak; decline 50@10c lower. Native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.65; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.60@5.25; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.60@4.60; Texas and Indian steers, $4.35@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.10; bulls, $3.00@4.15; canners, $1.00@2.00; Texas and Indian cows, $2.35@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900. Market 5@10c lower. Pigs and lights, $5.00@5.10; packers, $5.00@5.15; butchers, $5.15@5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100. Market slow and steady. Native muttons, $4.50@5.25; lambs, $5.75@7.75; culls and bucks, $3.75@4.25; stockers, $2.75@3.25; Texas muttons, $4.00@4.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., May 21.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; market 5c lower, but fairly active. Native beef steers, $4.40@5.30; cows and heifers 10c lower for the week before; at $3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.25; calves, $3.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,100; market 5@10c lower; top sales, $5.10@5.15; mixed, $5.00@5.05; light, $4.95@5.02½; pigs, $4.75@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.00@5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 1,574. Steady. Colorado lambs, $7.10.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	19	Ontario	700
Crown Point	8	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va	140	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Currie	12	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	21	Sierra Nevada	350
Homestake	5000	Standard	18
Iron Silver	60	Union Con	14
Mexican	24	Yellow Jacket	

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 21.—Credit balances, $1.37. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 133,701, average 85,570; runs, 129,203, average 89,070.

LIMA, O., May 21.—[Special.]—The price of Lima crude oil was today reduced 2c and Eastern oil 3c a brl. North Lima is now $1.06 and South Lima $1.01.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, May 19, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 46,263,000 bu, decrease 1,358,000 bu; corn, 15,227,000 bu, decrease 925,000 bu; oats, 6,386,000 bu, decrease 933,000 bu; rye, 1,118,000 bu, increase 93,000 bu; barley, 829,000 bu, decrease 124,000 bu.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $163,905,861; gold, $70,284,117.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—On the Board of Trade today 13,260 lbs of butter were offered at 20c; 19¼c was bid. No sales. The Quotation committee declared the market firm at 19¼c. Weekly output, 717,300 lbs.

BUYERS OF NICKERSON STOCK.

J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and Others of New York and Five Chicago Men Take First National Shares.

It is announced that the stockholdings of Samuel M. Nickerson in the First National Bank were taken by J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman, Jacob H. Schiff, Blair & Co., and E. H. Harriman of New York, and Marshall Field, Otto Young, H. H. Porter, N. B. Ream, and John J. Mitchell of Chicago.

Harry Osgood Held to Grand Jury.

Harry Osgood, son of a lumber dealer, living at Adams and Leavitt streets, was held to the grand jury in $1,000 bail by Justice Prindiville yesterday on a charge of swindling people with false checks. Osgood has been arrested several times, and it is thought he is insane. The persons who caused his arrest are Charles E. Budden, 795 Jackson boulevard, and J. M. Krampt, 134 Monroe street.

WHEAT HAS SHARP BREAK

RUMORS OF RAIN IN THE NORTHWEST CUT THE PRICE.

Contradiction of Report Does Not Produce a Rally or Any Return of Early Strength—Freer Country Movement of Corn Induces Bull Operators to Unload and Causes a Weak Market—Provisions Down on Large Run of Hogs.

Traders in the wheat pit were given a practical illustration yesterday of the truism that more harm can be done by a false report than can be undone by proving its untruth in the most emphatic and convincing manner. In this case the harm was done to the bulls, who had been trying to boom wheat on the continued drought in the Northwest. They had a measure of success the first two hours of the session, starting off at an advance of ⅞@1c over Saturday's close and keeping the price between that point and ¼c lower, the market stubbornly resisting the enervating influence of a drop of 1c in corn. Local purchasers were becoming dissatisfied, however, at the failure of the market to advance more actively, and the price had sagged ⅝c from the top to 67¼c for July, when it was reported in the pit that a message had come from Duluth announcing rain in the Northwest. Early buyers became anxious to sell, the price began to fall, and when it reached 67c stop loss orders came out from commission houses, and by the time they had been executed July was selling at 66⅛c, 1c below the top. By that time efforts to verify the dispatch which caused all the trouble had failed, and there was found to be no basis for the report except that in some places in the Northwest it looked like rain. But the harm had been done, and the early boomers did not reënter the market, which only rallied ¼c, closing at 65¾c, a loss of ⅞@1c for the day and ⅜c below the high point. May lost 1⅛@⅜c, closing at 65⅝@⅝c. A factor in the early strength of the market was the firmness at Liverpool, where all futures were ⅝d higher. London was up 1½d May to ⅝d other futures, Paris ⅝c higher, Berlin ⅝c higher, and Buda-Pesth unchanged. Stocks at Liverpool increased 32,000 bu for the week, and are now 1,580,000 bu. There was a decided falling off in the receipts of crop damage, except from central Illinois, where 40 per cent of the acreage, it was said, was being plowed up and planted in corn. Two railway systems, the Rock Island and the Northwestern, issued reports indicating fine conditions in their respective territories. As for the Northwest, sundry promises were made that rain in eight or ten days would prevent damage. The world's shipments were large, 9,116,000 bu, compared with 6,788,000 bu last year. Russia contributing 912,000 bu and the Danubian countries 592,000 bu. The ocean passage statement showed an increase of 584,000 bu to 40,520,000 bu. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,358,000 bu, about as expected, to 46,263,000 bu, compared with 25,468,000 bu last year, when there was a decrease of 560,000 bu. The European visible, as reported by Beerbohm, decreased 480,000 bu to 68,320,000 bu. A good demand for cash wheat was reported at Kansas City, where 80,000 bu were sold for direct export to Germany, but there were little practical evidences of improvement here, with sales of 40,000 bu reported. At the seaboard 80,000 bu were taken and clearances were 237,905 bu. Northwestern receipts were 100 cars higher than last year and primary receipts were about 90,000 bu smaller at 458,142 bu. Shipments were 372,479 bu, to 290,692 bu last year.

Country Selling More Corn.

More liberal country acceptances, indicating freer marketing by farmers, weak foreign cables, and fine growing weather gave the bull crowd in corn a big setback yesterday, and they followed it so busily that prices were marked down 1c before they got through. At the end of the session there was a further break of ½c on the weakness of wheat, half of which was recovered at the close. Opening sales of July were at 55c to ¼c lower, and the close was at 56¾c, a loss of ¼c. May lost 1c, closing at 55⅝c. Bartlett-Frazier sold a large line at there was heavy selling for Patten account, and Logan brokers, probably 2,000,000 bu. Robson continued his spot sales. Nothing developed in the cash situation to offset the quickened movement of corn from the country. Clearances were small at 224,481 bu, smaller than wheat. New York reported 456,000 bu taken for export, and sales here were put at 325,000 bu. The visible supply showing was rather disappointing, a decrease of 925,000 bu, compared with one of 2,162,000 bu last year. The present total is 15,227,000 bu to 16,978,000 bu last year. Chicago stocks decreased 600,000 bu to 4,409,000 bu. World's shipments at 4,646,000 bu were about the same as last year. Receipts here were 121 cars, 3 of contract grade. Estimates ran to 382,480 bu last year, and shipments 620,788 bu to 382,728 bu last year. Primary receipts were 794,000 bu lower and spot 1c lower to unchanged. Export clearances were 78,000 to 64,800 last year. The average weight of hogs last week showed an improvement of five pounds over the week before at 228 pounds, but was five pounds less than the year before. Cash corn was separate and apart from last week and showing a falling off. 2,720 bris of pork to 5,920 bris last year, and 12,830,000 lbs of lard to 1,505,000 lbs last year. Exports of bacon were 28,065 boxes to 24,386 boxes last year.

Under the circumstances even the trade itself did not expect much of a market in oats and in this it was not disappointed. Logically the course was downward ½c or ⅝c, the July delivery being the weaker of the two. Receipts were 1,000 cars, and the inspection sheet showing 211 cars, only 26 of which were contract grades, estimates for today in the country were 1,000 cars. New York reported 80,000 bu sold for export, with seaboard clearances of 7,500 bu. The visible supply figures were decidedly changed, showing a decrease of 860,000 bu, against an increase the previous week of 209,000 bu. This visible is now 8,386,000 bu, of which the Chicago stock in regular houses is 1,174,000 bu. Rye was strong and higher, with futures in rather better demand than supply. May was 1c higher at 55c bid. July sold 52½c and 52¾c, closing with sellers at the outside. The curb market was more active. Barley was generally heavy without quotable change. Feed sold mostly from 37@38c and malting generally 43@45c, with best grades as high as 41c. Timothy seed eased off a trifle, contract being quoted $2.42½ bid. Clover remained unchanged at $4.97@5.05. Flaxseed was unsettled and generally easier as to futures on predicted rain in the Northwest. Cash seed remained $1.80. September was $1.28 bid early, but the best at the close was $1.25 bid. There were then sellers at $1.28. October sold from $1.24 to $1.23¾. At this point there was a nominal drop of 1c without sales, the closing being $1.22 bid. There were seven cars at the three points, three of them here.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	May 22, 1899.
May	65¾	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝-⅞	73
July	67-⅞	67⅛	66⅛	66⅝	75

CORN.

May	37⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	33
July	38	38	36⅞	36⅛	33⅜

OATS.

May	22½	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞
July	22¼-⅜	22¼	21¼	21⅛	20⅛

MESS PORK.

May	11.65	11.45	11.40	11.40	8.15
July	11.77½	11.75	11.50	11.52½	8.25

LARD.

May	6.97½			6.90	5.10
July	7.02½	6.97½	6.92½	6.92½-5	5.15
Sept	7.02½	6.97½	6.92½-5	6.92½-5	5.27½

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

May	6.65			6.55	4.65
July	6.67½	6.65	6.57½	6.57½-60	4.72½
Sept	6.67½	6.65	6.57½	6.57½	4.87½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	0	4	13
Spring wheat		0	0	8
Corn	50	15	1	121
Oats	26	147	0	227
Rye	2	1	0	3
Barley	4	16	0	20
Totals	79	223	74	376

Inspected out: 1,000 bu red winter and 150,040 bu spring wheat, 346,170 bu corn, 108,470 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	May 19, 1900.	May 12, 1900.	May 5, 1900.	May 20, 1899.
Wheat	46,263,000	47,021,000	49,825,

PLEA FOR PURE CHARITY.

REPORT AT TOPEKA MEETING OPPOSES POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Says the State Should Provide Special Means for Educating Officials to Have Charge of Public Institutions—Advocates Civil Service Law Putting Such Posts on Footing of Fitness for the Work—Delegates Visit Haskell Indian School at Lawrence.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—[Special.]—Professor F. W. Blackmar of the Kansas University, as secretary of the committee, made a report at the session of the Conference of Corrections and Charities upon the subject of "Politics in Charitable Institutions." The report did not attack a particular party, but it did attack "the bad methods of appointment of officers of penal and charitable institutions in the various States of the union, and among which Kansas is not the least culpable." The committee presented these propositions:

"That charitable institutions should be under the control of persons especially adapted by natural endowment and specific training.

"That the State should provide special and ample means to provide facilities for educating prospective officials for this work.

"To exempt the appointing power from partisanship in these appointments.

"That persons should not be removed except for incompetency or bad behavior, and not for political affiliation.

"That a complete civil service law should be enacted putting the whole business on a footing of fitness for the position; that such a law should be free from a paralyzing formality; that there should be some other test than a mere competitive examination.

"That there should be vested in some competent authority or commission the power to exercise a superior judgment in the case of the employment of people who are especially fitted for the work.

"This would dispose of the political heelers, who are the perpetual terror of those who have the appointing power, who want to be guards or doorkeepers. It would protect our charities and penal institutions from an immoral and irresponsible class, who under political usage force their way with all their corruptions and venality within the walls of our institutions. It would dispose of all mere pegs to hang an office on, and all bosses seeking sops for hungry incapacities."

"This committee report recommends the abolishment of the State Board of Charities and the Prison Reformatory board, to be succeeded by two supervisory boards of three members each, to control the penal and charitable institutions; the wardens of the prisons to receive additional authority; the boards to be non-partisan; choosing as superintendents for the charitable institutions the best officials that can be found; giving such officers absolute power to name their assistants and helpers. This would save the State of Kansas annually the loss of thousands of dollars wasted by bungling and incompetent people."

As a result of the political management of Kansas' institutions the committee decides that:

"Reform schools become breeders of crime; asylums have increased insanity; imbecile asylums have multiplied imbecility."

The report recommends the election of a Governor and Legislature once in four years. The document closes with the following:

"We appeal to all parties, to statesmen, and politicians to see to it that the baneful influence of partisan politics be removed from the administration of our charitable and correctional institutions, that crimes and defectiveness may be decreased and the burdens of taxpayers be lessened."

Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia called the attention to the wide divergence in methods of the present as compared with those of the forefathers, when men were selected for fitness in public and private life. "Now," said the speaker, "the city, State, or nation which conducts its affairs with the single purpose of efficiency is the exception and not the rule."

General Brinkerhoff of Ohio opposed the idea of abolishing the State Board of Charities. "This is the only proper method of dealing with these subjects. We have a State board in Ohio, and it is non-partisan," said he.

This afternoon the delegates visited Haskell Institute, a school for Indians, at Lawrence. Luncheon was served by the pupils. Tonight J. J. Charlton, Superintendent of the reform school at Plainfield, Ind., gave a review of twenty years' work in industrial or reform schools. Short talks on the subject were made by L. D. Drake of Booneville, Mo., and F. H. Nibecker of Glenn Mills, Pa.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of Affairs Announced for Today—Mrs. Joseph Bond Gives a Dinner Dance.

Society events for today:

Reception by Society of Mayflower Descendants at 3:30 o'clock at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Howland, 482 North State street.

Mr. W. L. Rohrer, evening musical for Judge and Mrs. Richard Prendergast, Chicago Beach Hotel.

Mrs. John O'Hara and Miss O'Hara, 2458 Prairie avenue, a breakfast.

Alternate club meets with Mrs. J. P. Whedon at the Virginia.

Closing meeting of the White City club at Grand Pacific Hotel.

Mrs. Joseph Bond, 2733 Michigan avenue, gave a small dinner dance last evening for Miss Elfleda Bond.

Mrs. Horatio L. Wait, 4919 Madison avenue, will give a tea on Saturday afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock.

The annual children's party of the Sheridan club will take place on Thursday from 5 until 9 o'clock, after which the members of the club will have a flower cotillon.

Mrs. William R. Manierre, 399 Superior street, will chaperon a party of young women at the class day exercises at Cambridge next month. Mr. George Manierre Jr. is in this year's graduating class at Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. Manierre and Miss Margaret Manierre will go afterwards to Rye Beach for the season.

Miss Jane Addams left yesterday for New York, and will sail tomorrow for Paris, where she will be a member of the jury of awards on social economics at the exposition. Miss Addams will return to Chicago in July. Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams will also sail tomorrow. Mrs. Charles Henrotin will go to Paris early in June. Mrs. Frank Fuller, who will speak on architecture before the international congress at Paris, will sail for Europe this week.

Miss Briggs of Terre Haute, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. McLennan, 3105 Calumet avenue.

Hull House residents have taken a cottage at Lake Bluff for the summer. Miss Starr is already there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter Jr., 53 Twentieth street, will spend the summer at Rye Beach, N. H.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank and Miss Margaret Fairbank have returned from Europe.

PRAISES WOMAN'S CLUBS.

John Lewis Tells of the Good Practical Organizations Are to Municipalities.

Yesterday was a gala and guest day with the Woman's club of Austin. Mrs. Clara Wilson Kretzinger, former President of the club, read a paper on "The Intellectual Environments of the Citizen." Her paper was a plea for the higher education of man. She said in part: "A century ago the man who had his three R's was the exception. A century hence the man who has not his college degree will be the exception." John Lewis, ex-President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, told of the good practical woman's organizations were to municipalities.

IMPROVED SERVICE

Between Chicago, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Buffet parlor cars are now run on trains leaving Chicago 4:45 p. m., except Sunday, and 9:50 Sunday only. Frequent trains. Best service. Ticket offices, 193 Clark street and Wells street station.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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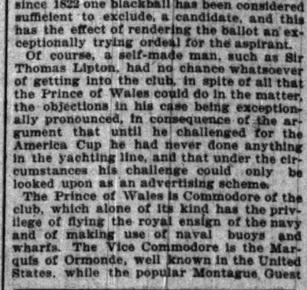
NOLAND'S Royal Yacht Squadron is probably the most exclusive club in the world, and I do not believe that the action of the Prince of Wales in summoning a private meeting of the members with the object of adopting a course calculated to diminish the number of blackballings that take place on the occasion of each election will have any effect, in spite of the powerful influence of the genial heir apparent. For the club would lose half its prestige were it to abandon its exclusiveness, which renders people extremely anxious to belong to it.

If there is one thing in which Englishmen will not permit themselves to be influenced, even by royalty, it is in their club life, and not only at Brooke Boodle's and the Travellers', but even at the Marlborough itself, which was founded by the Prince of Wales, have there been frequent instances of the blackballing of candidates proposed by the heir apparent. It is thanks, however, to the influence of the Prince that Leopold Rothschild, brother of Lord Rothschild, got into the Jockey club, the only member of his race to enjoy that distinction.

But the Royal Yacht Squadron has resolutely declined to admit any membef of the Hebrew race, and has ruthlessly blackballed all candidates who did not possess the necessary qualifications of birth, eminence in maritime sport, and unblemished honor. The entrance fee is $500, and the annual dues $60. The club was founded in 1812, and since 1822 one blackball has been considered sufficient to exclude a candidate, and this has the effect of rendering the ballot an exceptionally trying ordeal for the aspirant.

Of course, a self-made man, such as Sir Thomas Lipton, had no chance whatsoever of getting into the club, in spite of all that the Prince of Wales could do in the matter, the objections in his case being exceptionally pronounced, in consequence of the argument that until he challenged for the America Cup he had never done anything in the yachting line, and that under the circumstances his challenge could only be looked upon as an advertising scheme.

The Prince of Wales is Commodore of the club, which alone of its kind has the privilege of flying the royal ensign of the navy and of making use of naval buoys and wharfs. The Vice Commodore is the Marquis of Ormonde, well known in the United States, while the popular Montague Guest



HOME OF ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

acts as a volunteer librarian.

The headquarters of the club are at Cowes Castle, a picturesque but unpretentious building, situated on the seashore of the Isle of Wight, and commanding a view up and down the Solent. The members, when yachting, or when dining on shore at the club, usually wear the Royal Yacht Squadron mess dress, which consists of a black shell jacket and white waistcoat, with gold Royal Yacht Squadron buttons, and black trousers.

Memories of "Ouida's" sensational novel, "Under Two Flags," are recalled by the announcement in the Official Gazette at Paris that Lieutenant Waddel of the English army has been appointed sub-Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion of France. There are but two officers of the name of Waddel in the English army. One is Surgeon Major, still doing regimental duty, who distinguished himself alike in Burma and in the Chitral relief expedition, his present station being Calcutta. The other is Lieutenant James Douglas Waddel of the First Leinster Regiment.

The Waddels are an old and honored Scotch family, hailing from Lmilthgowshire, and if my surmise be correct, and the Waddel of the Foreign Legion is the one-time subaltern of the Royal Leinsters, it would be interesting to learn through what romantic circumstance he has been induced to take service in that celebrated French brigade, composed of foreigners, every one of whom has some more or less tragic history to his credit, and either despairing or desperate at the time when he enlisted. The matter is one which is exciting a good deal of attention.

In reply to an inquiry which reaches me from no less than three of my readers I would say that the Timothy Healy about whom they all ask is the same man who so bitterly attacked Charles Stewart Parnell at the time of the latter's implication in the O'Shea divorce proceedings. Timothy Healy was of all the members of the Irish party the last who had a right to cast a stone at his chief. For Parnell, after employing him first as a sort of clerk, and then as private secretary, had eventually put him into Parliament, and furnished him with the means of being called to the bar. Timothy Healy, then as well as his younger brother, Maurice, owed everything to Parnell, and it has always seemed to me that there was something singularly ungrateful, ungenerous, and, therefore, thoroughly un-Irish, in the venom which characterized Timothy Healy's revoltingly savage attacks upon his benefactor when the latter became involved in trouble. Healy's conduct in the matter presented a striking contrast to that of Justin McCarthy, who, although he owed nothing to Parnell, and is a man of the highest principles, remained his warm and devoted friend until the end.

An incident in connection with the recent outrage upon the Prince of Wales at Brussels which I have not yet seen chronicled anywhere is the fact that King Leopold, upon hearing of the affair, went, ill and almost blind as he is at the present moment, to the British Legation, attired in full uniform, in order to express to Sir Francis Plunkett, the British Envoy, his profound sorrow, in his capacity as the ruler of Belgium, for the attempt that had been made on the life of the Prince of Wales by one of his subjects.

Nina Baring, who is about to marry young Lord Granville, is not a sister of Lord Revelstoke and of the latter's heir, the Honorable Cecil Baring of New York, as has been stated, but is the daughter of Walter Baring, now British Envoy at Montevideo, who is a younger brother of Lord Cromer, as well as of the late Lord Revelstoke. Unlike most of the other Barings, she has little or no fortune. Nor is her future husband much better off. For his pay as Second Secretary of Legation is not sufficient even to keep himself, while his father, the second Earl Granville, was found to have left his affairs in a most terribly embarrassed condition at the time of his death. He used to go by the name of "Pussy," on account of his soft, purring mode of speech; withal he was far from effeminate, being a splendid boxer, and hunting three days in the week, even after becoming quite an old man. It was while riding one Sunday morning towards noon over the Downs, with the equally suave Bishop Wilberforce of Winchester, that "Soapy Sam," as the Bishop was nicknamed, met with his death through his horse stumbling in such a way as to pitch the prelate over its head, breaking his neck.

I remember the late Lord Granville being anxious at one time about his boy, the present Earl. The latter as a lad was fond of conjuring, and during the performance of some of his tricks had inadvertently swallowed a half-crown. All attempts to recover the silver coin proving of no avail Lord Granville took his boy to the leading specialists in London and on the continent, but they were able to do nothing for him, and it is just possible that the young peer still has the coin about him, in which event, of course, he cannot be described as altogether penniless.

A Helping Hand.

Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine helps the infirm, the aged, the convalescent, and the new mother beyond all other preparations. Renews strength and appetite. The easy tonic. Sold by all druggists.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Organization committee of the Illinois Association of Local Fire Agents has notified President R. W. Hosmer that it is ready to report on plans for expansion, and arrangements for a meeting of the Executive committee tomorrow to hear the report are being made.

The consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the other delegates from the East who will attend the insurance conference at the underwriters' laboratories, 67 Twenty-first street, on Friday and Saturday, will make their headquarters at the Lexington Hotel. C. M. Goddard, Secretary of the New England Exchange, arrived last evening. Among those expected this morning are H. E. Cabot, Assistant Secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, and A. M. Schoen, electrician of the Southeastern Tariff association.

The Mutual Life Insurance company of New York will make two departments of the field until recently controlled by Charles H. Ferguson & Sons, and on June 5 the management of Chicago and Cook County will be placed in the hands of William B. Carlile, who will have headquarters in the Tacoma Building. The business of the field outside of Cook County will be conducted through an agency in Peoria. Bruce Whitney will be the managing agent for the Peoria office. The principal Chicago office until the change is consummated will remain in charge of Superintendent of Agencies D. E. Budley.

The result of the conference between the Illinois Field club and the Illinois State board committees will be submitted to the meeting of the club at Peoria on June 19.

The Chicago Underwriters' association has issued a table made up of net premiums and losses in Chicago for a number of years. It is as follows:

City premiums and losses, 1872-1899 inclusive:

Years.	Net premiums.	Losses.	Ratio. P. C.
1872-'99	$40,405,548	$26,511,116	67.60
1890-'99	$2,230,202	$2,618,580	68.18
Totals	$92,687,110	$58,991,696	63.68

Ten years' city premiums and losses, 1890-1899 inclusive:

Years.	Net premiums.	Losses.	Ratio. P. C.
1890	$ 4,036,025	$ 2,074,856	51.48
1891	4,251,975	2,302,046	77.42
1892	4,578,897	2,940,262	64.20
1893	4,428,392	3,979,007	83.06
1894	5,459,632	4,717,206	86.04
1895	5,419,575	3,717,206	71.55
1896	5,302,117	2,813,634	53.06
1897	6,080,007	5,706,070	90.92
1898	5,936,578	5,071,199	85.55
1899	6,855,181	5,740,068	83.97
Totals	$52,230,202	$35,615,580	68.19

The Missouri Association of Local Fire Agents will hold its annual meeting in St. Louis tomorrow. Among the speakers will be James A. Waterworth of St. Louis, M. C. Horton of Poplar Bluffs, C. O. Powell of Lincoln, and W. J. Medes of Kansas City.

New York, May 21.—[Special.]—The New York Fire Insurance Exchange has notified the Retail Dry Goods association that a hearing will be granted at any desired date to discuss the recent advance in rates.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Appellate Court Opinions.

Sixteen opinions were registered yesterday by Judges Sears, Windes, and Adams in the Appellate Court. Eight of the reviewing court's rulings affirm the findings previously entered in the lower courts. The disposition of the several cases was recorded as follows:

8383—Adolph Arnold et al. vs. Hans Hems; reversed and remanded with directions.

8780—Helen C. Hawes et al. vs. Chicago Veneered Door Company; reversed and remanded.

8815—Chicago General Railway Company vs. Anton Zablotney; reversed and remanded.

8815—Margaret C. B. Johnson vs. Hallet-Davis Company; affirmed.

8817—Niels C. Nielsen vs. Wolf Abraham; affirmed.

8823—James O'Brien vs. Walter Lynch; reversed and remanded.

8825—Adolph Arnold et al. vs. Richard Mangan; reversed.

8825—Adolph Arnold et al. vs. Andrew Eger; affirmed.

8857—Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. George F. Jennings, admr.; affirmed.

8831—Prussing Vinegar Company vs. John W. Prussing; affirmed.

8835—Western Union Telegraph Company vs. North Pennsylvania and Provision Company; affirmed.

8836—North Chicago Electric Railway Company vs. John N. Stauffer, admr.; reversed and remanded.

8837—Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company vs. Mary E. Priest; affirmed.

8854—North Chicago Electric Railway Company vs. Charles Peuser; affirmed.

8838—Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company vs. Cheney Cowles; affirmed.

8840—West Chicago Street Railway Company vs. Anna Kauts; reversed and remanded.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

3862—E. H. Daniels; liabilities, $1,900; no assets; B. A. Knight, atty.

3864—Freeman J. Short; liabilities, $28,575; no assets; same atty.

3865—Albert Sternberg; liabilities, $3,200; assets, $8,400; Masten & Olsen, attys.

3866—W. O. Field; liabilities, $6,800; no assets; Elmer Adkinson, atty.

3867—Suppressed for service.

3868—Patrick Hughes; liabilities, $3,200; assets, $200; Nathan Neuhaus, atty.

3869—Edwin Mosher; liabilities, $53,100; no assets; same atty.

3870—Antonio Cornelius; liabilities, $500; no assets; A. E. Mabie, atty.

3871—John E. Anderson; liabilities, $900; assets, $400; F. S. Hahn, atty.

3872—Philip H. Smith; liabilities, $400; assets, $300; F. Kingsland, atty.

3873—Jerome Brite; liabilities, $1,900; no assets; same atty.

3874—John T. Barry; liabilities, $800; assets, $200; J. J. Welch, atty.

3875—Leon Frank; liabilities, $1,600; no assets; Moses Bloch, atty.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—205890—Diamond Point Pen Co. vs. Jacob Newman; on finds, $884.47; appl. def. to bill of ex. in 30 ds.—196206—P. H. Early vs. Allen McCollough; on ver., $277.

Judge Chytraus—190656—Edward Dwyer vs. City; on finds., $1,000.

Judge Kavanagh—199092—James C. Liston vs. City of Chicago; on finds. $500.

Judge Holdom—205621—People, use of C. T. and T. Co., ex rel., Chicago Carpet Mfg. Co. vs. Wm. V. Poor and Edward Todd; on ver., $8,000; debt, $6,090.50; dam. and debt to be disch., etc.—200671—George R. Kane et al. vs. James A. Waterworth et al.; $2,133.14.—198706—Jacob Klickman vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on ver., $277.

Judge Tuley—168734—Joseph Dietrich et al. vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co.; on finds., $900; satisfied.

Judge Brentano—Carl Sevanson vs. Christ Koerner; on finds. $33.50.

Judge Dunne—190585—Charles Adams vs. Nancy F. Dickerson; motion for new trial overruled, judgt. on ver., $205.75; app.—160822—Elise M. Koch vs. Geo. M. Collins; motion for new trial overruled, judgt. on ver., $8,000; appl.—205802—Nevarre Rousseau vs. C. Genl. Ry. Co.; motion for new trial overruled, judgt. on ver., $150; appl.

Judge Stein—160670—John Arnold et al. vs. Christian Peterson; on ver., $1,256 and attch. susts. 191972—Adolph Fischer vs. August and Lissette Weichert and Carl Schoeffer; on finds., $330; satisfied.

Judge Gibbons—148806—Patrick H. O'Donnell, admr. etc. vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.; motion for new trial, both parties overruled and judgt., $1,000; appl. deft.—187990—Murray and Tyrrell vs. Marcus L. Bryan, admr., and Frank E. Baker and Thomas J. Bolger; motion for new trial overruled and judgt., $244.61; appl.—168856—Mary Ann Dillon vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; motion for new trial overruled and judgt., $2,000; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—4036—Kluender vs. Kluender; dec. div.—4119—Keck vs. Keck; dec. div.—4495—Morrill vs. Morrill; dec. div.—204845—Moore vs. Slavin; dec. sale.—3065—Burns vs. Kennedy; dec. sale.—3065—Morris vs. Newberry; dec. sale.—4426—Stanford vs. Parker; dec. sale.—3791—C. P. B. and L. Assn. vs. Richmond; dec. sale.—1145—Rell vs. Smith; dec. sale.

Judge Willis—12022—Downing vs. Downing; dec. div.

Judge Shirley—7330—Gruszendorff vs. Wilson; Master's rep. sale and distrib. confg. def. dec.—205249—Conner vs. Conner; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—11543—Dahl vs. Tazelaar; def. dec.—11638—Turnbull vs. Turnbull; dec.—204945—Dade vs. Dade; dec.—1225 (B. R.)—Phillips vs. Pepgi; dec.—12151—Macon vs. Macon; dec.

Judge Burke—9422—Newton vs. Sheldon; dec. sale.—12038—Jones vs. Jones; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—207146—In re petn. of Daly; dec. chag. name.

Judge Neely—10680—Wittenborn vs. Krumseig; iv. to file repl. to ans. of guard ad lit. as of Ap. 11; dec. sale.—11266—Lanzon vs. Barnett; dec.—11267—Lanzon vs. Magee; dec.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Orders of discharge in bankruptcy were entered by Judge Kohlsaat in favor of the following petitioners: W. N. Hall, R. F. Kulze, W. F. Thompson, F. D. Tallman, David Anderson, Morgan Peterson, George Edmanson, H. F. Ward, F. W. Sherwood, Peter Murphy, Joseph F. Wilcox, Patrick Conway, Edgar Henning, W. H. Parr, Harry S. Pickering, Luella Bulfer, C. L. Hunter, Robert F. Quick, C. K. Harman, J. D. Tobey, Gustav Dreier, Stone Dinnerman, James P. Woollet, Zacharias Mosbacher, Rudolph Lehman, Stanislaw Markiewicz, Garrett Green, Gustav Hill, Edward Wilhelm, C. C. Bennett, W. J. Neill, Samuel Moyses, Hanson Waddell, Nathan and O. L. Lenham, G. T. Ramsey, A. C. Scheiblich, Albert Reinhardt, Lillian Stewart, Eugene Smith, A. H. Bedell, Rudolph Huntinghouse, William Horovitz, Hans Dahm, John C. Hicks, M. Oppenheim, Harry Yonofsky, William Hite, Adolf Lefskovitz, Rufus Clark, Edgar Russell, John Hake, Charles E. Jones, Charles E. Kiefer, Willis Schockey, Alex. Carty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons—Trial call 7066, 7077, 7088, 7099, 7144, 7155, 7166, 7188, 2381/2, 6563, 5780, 5668. On trial, 7099.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 1911, 3268, 2927, 4925.

Judge Tuley—Law trial call 5627, 6484, 6506, 6550, 6583, 6594, 6616, 6627, 325.

Judge Ball—Trial call 4496, 3871, 4736, 5040, 5118, 5122, 5123, 5125, 5128, 5127, 5130, 5131, 5191, 2210. First call of 50 cases, call 651 to 700 inclusive.

Judge Haney—Law trial call 5289, 19484, 16300, 5522, 5776, 5843, 6034, 6110, 6710, 6886, 6975, 7030, 19179.—Adolph Fischer vs. August and Lissette Weichert and Carl Schoeffer; on finds., $330; satisfied.

Judge Shirley—Trial call 10026, 11864, 11898, 11942, 1966, 12025, 12045, 12056, 12145, 12167.

Judge Clifford—Trial call 7981, 9130, 9131, 6152, 8356, 9210, 8058, 5575, 23986.

Judge Neely—No court.

Judge Smith—Chancery trial call 9479, 196067.

Judge Holdom—Trial call 6330, 5133, 6206, 5758, 6561, 7014, 7289, 4594, 7109, 7406, 7467, 7469, 7475, 7473, 7474.

Judge Burke—Chancery trial 8521, 7167, 3709, 10620, 6892, b. r. 1130.

Judge Garg—Trial call 5173, 5353, 5421, 5521, 5523, 5524, 5601, 5602, 5603, 5604, 5605, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5611, 5612, 5813, 5814, 5686, 5687, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5701, 5702.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 4642, 2133, 4824, 4827, 4496, 6811, 1001, 2301, 2090, 1507, 1084, 2475, 2171, 2341, 3341, 640, 4556, 4519, 8801, 4751. On trial 5049.

Judge Dunne—Chancery contested motions and preliminary call of the first 47 cases on the chancery trial calendar, which will be set for hearing.

Judge Bishop—15253 on trial. Trial call 8110, 8244, 8266, 7858, 8300, 8233, 8388, 8410, 8421, 8443, 8465, 8471, 8500, 8520.

Judge Waterman—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—8452, 8630, 8566, 8581, 8084, 8626.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—8605, 8621, 8622, 8629, 8497, 8666, 8685, 8687, 8688, 8686, 8541, 8542.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—8630, 8631, 8630, 8671, 8702, 8686, 8187.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—8702, 8715, 8725, 8662, 8470, 8485.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions, set cases, 18404, 18406, city condemnation 18405, and city special cast, calendar 74.

Judge Baiten—Probate Court—9:30 a. m., estate of Rhoda Burton. At 10:30 a. m., estate of Fannie G. Hongnge, estate of John R. Bloom, estate of Daniel J. Burke, estate of Celinda M. Burke, estate of Augustus S. Campbell, estate of Thomas Carbone, estate of Harry Cudley, estate of George R. Davis, estate of John E. Dawson, estate of Harry Emde. At 2:15 p. m., estate of Mary J. Fader, estate of Catherine Fandl, estate of Charles E. Fowler, estate of Willard Gentleman, estate of Joseph M. Greenebaum, estate of Peter Hand, estate of James B. Hawkes, estate of Clark E. Hill, estate of Jonathan Innis, estate of William Kramer, estate of Joseph B. Keeler, estate of Michael Kenny.

Judges Woods, Grosscup, and Seaman—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—615 and 650.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—Criminal case on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, May 21, 1900:

Mark R. Sherman of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice.

217—Moffett Hodgkins & Clarke Co., petitioner, vs. The City of Rochester et al.; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; decree of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed with costs, and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York affirmed, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

260—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cleveland Iron Mining Company et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan; dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

247—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Howard et ux.; in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

216—Henry F. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy B. Clarke; in error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice White.

118—Samuel Castner Jr. et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman, etc.; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Opinion by Mr. Justice White.

238—The North American Transportation and Trading Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar Morrison; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington; judgment reversed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to remand the cause to the State Court; the costs of this court and of the Circuit Court to be paid by the plaintiff in error. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

245—William J. Browning et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Charles H. Ford; in error to and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma; judge affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

119—D. P. Tarpey, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Madsen; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah; judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court; opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer, dissenting, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Harlan, and Mr. Justice White.

177—Patrick Moran, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Horaks et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

182—Jules May & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New Orleans; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan; dissenting, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Peckham.

257—Columbus Winchester Motes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama; judgment as to Columbus Winchester Motes affirmed and judgment as to all the other plaintiffs in error reversed and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial to all of the defendants except Columbus Winchester Motes. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

135—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lissa Sandel, administratrix, etc.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

202—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. The Ann Arbor Railroad Company; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; decree of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with a direction to remand it to the State court; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

202—Ada Connell, plaintiff in error, vs. Llewellyn Jordan; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama; judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with a direction to remand it to the Probate Court of Madison County, Alabama; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

203—William S. Taylor, plaintiff in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham; and

604—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.; in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky; dismissed for want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, and Mr. Justice Brown; Mr. Justice McKenna concurred in the result.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

9 (original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.; ordered for oral argument.

604—Ex parte Which Which Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company et al.; motion for cross writ of certiorari granted, and record herein to stand as the return to certiorari.

525—Thomas P. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners; motion to dismiss with costs on motion of Mr. Martin B. Madden for the plaintiff in error.

621—Mary B. Hook, petitioner, vs. The Mercantile Trust Company of New York et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

622—Isabella Benz, petitioner, vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

626—Hollenbeck Compositions Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Rahtjens American Composition Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

629—Charles M. Owen et al., petitioners, vs. Eugene E. Jones, Receiver, etc.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

630—Joseph F. Smith, petitioner, vs. Andrew J. Packard; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

632—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, Colorado, petitioner, vs. James Riddle et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

640—Frank M. Dorsey, petitioner, vs. The United States; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

641—Thomas Lavoy, Master, etc., petitioner, vs. The Ships Waterloo and Glenaloon, and

642—Thomas Roy, Master, etc., petitioner, vs. The Girard Point Storage Company; petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

643—United States Repair and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. Assyrian Asphalt Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

647—Sarah R. Angle, administratrix, etc., et al., petitioners, vs. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

648—The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois denied.

650—The United States, petitioner, vs. The American Steamship Laurada, etc.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted. Mr. Justice McKenna took no part in the consideration or decision of this application.

Original—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of North Carolina;

14—Original—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of South Carolina;

15—Original—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of Florida; and

16—Original—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The State of Louisiana; motions for leave to file declarations herein granted and summons awarded returnable on Monday, Oct. 8, next.

294—The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania; dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. Martin B. Madden for the plaintiff in error.

5—Original—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary, etc., et al.; leave granted to file answer on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer for the defendants.

651—John B. Wight et al., commissioners, etc., appellants, vs. Charles H. Davidson et al.; motion to advance submitted by Mr. C. A. Brandenburg for the appellants.

652—Lewis J. Yeager, petitioner, vs. The United States; petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Mr. Heber J. May and Mr. F. Edward Mitchell for the petitioner and by Mr. Solicitor General Richards and Mr. Thomas H. Anderson for the respondent.

653—Parrick Bird, trading as Walter Bird & Co., petitioners, vs. Stephen P. Halsey; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by Mr. F. S. Kirkpatrick for the petitioner and by Mr. John M. Daniel for the respondent, and leave granted to Mr. Daniel to file reply brief on or before Saturday next.

657—R. A. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar Fears, Sheriff, etc., et al.; motion to advance submitted by Mr. James Davison for the plaintiff in error.

510—Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General, petitioner, vs. The Granite State Providence Association et al.; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

656—Burton S. Barnes et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. J. W. Lynch et al.; in error to and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

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FOR thirty years I have been the confidential adviser of thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world. I can refer to hundreds in Chicago. I have made a life study of Electro-Therapeutic appliances, and the use of Galvanic Electricity, as applied under my personal direction, has become universal for the cure of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver, Stomach Disorders, etc.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper to keep small sets books for firms not employing regular bookkeeper; small charge. Address Bookkeeper, 5004 S. Pleasure-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYED BOOKkeeper wants some evening work on books, S. Side, n. of 47th-st., or down-town; interview solicited. Address P 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; experienced; A1 references; can give bond. Address 412, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 18, general office work; can operate typewriter; write fair shorthand; $6. P 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TWENTY YEARS' railroad experience in general offices. Address P 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY experienced accountant and office manager; highest reference and bond. Address P 418, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—2 YEARS' EXPERIence, gents' furnishings; best refs. P 429, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, GOOD mechanic on steam, electric, hydraulic machinery; 4 yrs. last place; best ref. L 528, Tribune.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLored man as coachman, butler, janitor, or as porter of any kind; good pay. Address P 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married; best city references. Address P 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, ENglish, single, and thoroughly reliable; city or suburbs. HARRY POWELL, 2829 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and general work; an all-around man; city references. Address P 424, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND office assistant, male, 4 years' experience, employed, wishes to better position. Address P 431, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; thoroughly experienced, rapid operator; $15. P 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced and thoroughly competent stenographer; young man. Address O 677, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer; 5 years' exp. N 143, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man that is willing to do anything; have four years' experience in hardware, 3 years' experience as salesman in vehicle and vehicle rubber tire business; have A1 city references. Address P 413, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG man of 25, willing to do anything; 3 years' experience as night clerk in one of the largest lodging-houses in the city; capable of managing and furnish good refs. Address F L 565, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY USEFUL MAN, housework, care invalid; middle-aged man, speaks English, French, willing and obliging; first-class references. Address G 228, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER, BY single man of 25; experience; references. Address P 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BARTENDER; I am working, but would like to make a change. Address P 479, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED janitor in large flat building; good reference. GUNNER, 3007 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED MAN AS porter or coachman; honest and sober; with good references. TRIPPE, 2828 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SEPARATE colored man for any kind of work. Call or address 3446 Rhodes-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, AS assistant bookkeeper; 5 years in last place. Address B O 807, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; wages $5; city references. 2144 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WINDOWS CLEANED and floors scrubbed; best work and best references. TEDQUEST & ANDERSON, 53 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN FOR general housework in small family. 4216 Langley-av., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, IRONING, and house cleaning, strong woman. 187 55th-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT German girl, as cook; willing to leave the city. Call 3927 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl, general housework. 466 31st-st., 3d flat front.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK OR HOUSEwork in private American family; good cook. Call or write 787 38th-st., cor. Butler, in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY LADY in small family, house for one or two persons. 307 31st-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — CLEANING AND laundry work by the day. 4234 Evans, 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK; first-class Swedish girl; 250 E. 43d-st., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED girl; housework or cook. 2914 S. Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, housework; small family. P 422, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework. 3130 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, COOK, private family. 2127 W. 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NORTH SIDE; AS 2D girl. Call 1231 Newport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK BY FIRST-class worker; best families. 3148 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN cook; experienced; reference. 3901 Vincennes.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN small family, by middle aged lady. 200 E. 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper; 2 in family; country or city. Address 19 Ladin-st., or call.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper in widower's family. Call or address 842 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN WOMan, as housekeeper for elderly couple or couple employed. Call 109 Locust-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will work home or go out by day; fit and satisfaction guaranteed; by day. Address P 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—1ST-CLASS LADIES' tailor; will work by order; $3; shirtwaists, 75c and up. S. ARMER, 3535 Cottage Grove-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE NURSE wishes case; nervous, chronic, or obstetrics preferred; physicians' and patients' references; terms moderate. Address P 444, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—NEW ADDRESS, 2446 Indiana-av. The best of domestics, all nationalities, at the old-reliable Bureau Registry, MRS. JOHNSON, proprietor. Tel. S. 257. Est. 20 years. No branch offices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FINE COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, maids, etc.; the best and most highly recommended servants in Chicago. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av. Estab. 1880.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERvants, all nationalities; private families only; servants promptly furnished. Tel. Main 1100.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERvants, with references. Woman's Exchange, 2310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls; general housework. MRS. ETTER, 3423 South Halsted.

SITUATIONS WANTED — HIGH-CLASS HELP MRS. GRIST, Flat B, 289 43d-st. Tel. Drexel 9701.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHer will call for dictation; ten letters daily, $1.50 per week; six daily, $1.00 weekly. Address P 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer, with 2 years' experience; bright, rapid, and accurate; also understand German; moderate salary. Address P 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and office lady; thoroughly experienced; rapid operator; reasonable salary. Address P 445, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; experienced; good refs.; salary $6 to start. Address P 428, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; willing to work for small salary. Address P 426, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHer will do evening work and Sundays. Address P 443, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT stenographer; willing to work for small wages. Address P 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT STENographer, general experience; $15. Address L 443, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED graphophone operator; Remington machine. Address P 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIgent young girl stenographer; wages $5. P 425, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 3 years' experience. P 410, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, as day companion to some one to whom she could be a comfort; remuneration necessary. Address E P 2502, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NATIVE FRENCH teacher, to teach French in a family; at present teacher in ladies' college. Address MLLE MADELINE ALAINE, Omaha, Neb.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; now style perfect-fitting shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order, 50c; special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

MISS TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING, making, and tailoring; all styles of imported patterns cut to measure. Palais Royal, 157 State-st. Take elevator in store.

LADIES—CALL AND SEE LATEST AND BEST tailor system; easy to learn, rapid to use. MADAM HOOD, 52 Dearborn.

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PATENTS—64-PAGE BOOK FREE; HIGHEST references; best results. L. G. Fleischer & Co., Washington, D. C.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY, FOR BREWery; must be thoroughly competent and write good hand; one speaking German preferred; state age and full particulars. Address P 427, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—COMPETENT; must give Fidelity bond; state age and salary. Address P 444, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT; MUST BE ACcurate and familiar with Goldman system; state age, salary, and references. P E 378, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED, OR REGistered assistant, in suburban town; permanent situation; good wages. Address G J 96, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—JUNIOR, TO RUN SODA FOUNtain. 302 35th-st.

HARDWARE CLERK—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIenced. Room 401, 52 Dearborn-st.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR OFFICE; ONE WITH A knowledge of plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies preferred. Address P 438, Tribune office.

ORDER CLERK—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG house. Address P 432, Tribune office.

RECEIVING CLERK—EXPERIENCED; SOUTH Water-st.; wages $12. Address P E 376, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUGGIST WITH small capital; an A1 opportunity for young man. Call and investigate. R. 407 New Era Bldg., Harrison-st. and Blue Island-av.

YOUNG MAN — 18 YEARS, IN MEN'S FURnishing goods store; must live on North Side. Call 147 Wells-st.

YOUNG MAN—18; GOOD PENMAN; $4. M. G. PLATT, 209 Dearborn.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

CANVASSER—BETWEEN THE AGE OF 22 and 30; must be a hustler, have good appearance, and furnish best of references; salary and commissions. Address P 417, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—FIRST-CLASS, THROUGHOUT United States, on patent portraits; nothing to equal them; no competition; marvelous effect, both life and color; sells on life-sight; nice commission. R. B. MIDDLEMISS, 6750 Langley-av., Chicago.

DRESS GOODS SALESMAN—RETAIL; MUST be A1; for city trade; only those with trade required. Apply at Brevoort Hotel Tuesday, between 9-10 a. m. Inquire at office.

DRUMMER—SIDE LINE FOR STATIONERS. REID, 515 Dearborn-st.

INSTALLMENT MEN—GOOD, TO SELL OUR cameras; city or country; $1 down, $5o per week. Metropolitan Camera Co., 575 Wells-st.

MEN—GOOD, ACQUAINTED WITH LABORING and other classes, to solicit health and accident insurance on industrial plan; good remuneration. Address P 420, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR A POSITION OF RESPONSIbility and trust, requiring tact, skill, and diplomacy; must have unlimited confidence in self, neat in personal appearance, and willing to travel if business requires; large salary guaranteed to the one meeting the above requirements. I. PERRY, Suite 524, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT OUR LINE OF ladies' and children's cloaks; of Chicago or Pacific coast; references required. World Cloak and Suit Co., 88 East Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady, desirable; references required. Address P 423, Tribune.

SALESMAN—FOR SPECIALTY; SALARY OR commission; experience unnecessary; we will teach you; state salary expected. Address P 439, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD, ENERGETIC, ON SHOE dressing, to wholesalers and retailers; state salary and references. Address P 433, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TO SELL HOUSE TO HOUSE; exclusive territory; permanent trade. Address L 927, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—NO. 1, TO TAKE ORDERS FOR lighting rods. Edison Rod Co., Lincoln, Neb.; box 524.

SALESMEN—

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS MEN.

A life insurance company has adopted a new system of compensation and offers to men of ability and character a salary during probation at once, with an opportunity to build up a competency for the future; one week in our free school will teach you the business. Address F J 214, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—

A company now starting business in the West offers a few brainy, energetic men of good appearance and ability as salesmen an opportunity seldom offered in these columns.

We are here to consider applications for employment from men meeting our requirements; good record and habits indispensable; references. Room 210, First National Bank Building.

SALESMEN—FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS (splendid side line) to sell our calendars, 150 different styles, newest, latest patterns; just the thing customers want; pleases at sight; big commission; many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered. Write us promptly with references; commissions paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN — THREE GOOD HUSTLING salesmen for Indiana and Michigan; must be intelligent, well dressed, and able to mingle with best people; a permanent position and contract; worth $2,500 per year to right man; references required. Address F J 316, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, FOR RUBBER goods; must give the best of references and state what experience have had and territory traveled; none but those familiar with the business need apply. Address 442, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — GOOD, HUSTLING, WELL-APpearing, intelligent men to handle Stoddard's Lectures; most satisfactory book proposition on market; liberal advances to men with good references. J. D. KENYON, 1506 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY BY WHOLEsale grocery house; to handle our line of groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TAILORING SALESMEN IN EVery county in the U. S. to take orders for strictly high-grade tailoring; liberal arrangements to parties furnishing fine trade. The World's Tailoring Co., 717 Medinah Temple, Chicago.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR 3 or 4 first-class salesmen; advancement and permanent position to men fitted; experience unnecessary; we will teach the business; all references; salary. Address F J 237, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — TWO GENTLEMEN, FOR leading Eastern house; must be intelligent and have first-class references; permanent positions with good pay to right parties. Apply in person to H. LOVELL & CO., 180 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — SALARY OR COMMISSION, TO sell to wholesale and retail trade; position permanent; previous experience not essential. Ruyter Mfg. Co., Quincy-st., Room 208, Chicago.

SALESMEN—YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY selling annuities than any other kind of insurance. Address or call Room 403, Oneonta Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO SELL beautiful, low-priced ADVERTISING FANS and NOVELTIES; season now; good pay. Twentieth Century Calendar Co., 306 and 308 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—WE WANT 5 GOOD MEN TO sell the Century Line; prices greatly reduced price; large commission to high-class men. W. S. McLAIN, 4th floor, 300 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—REACHING THE HARDWARE and bicycle trade in Ind., Iowa, and Missouri, to handle a profitable side line. Address G 614, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON GROCERS TO TAKE soap orders, all known brands; cut prices; no samples; men get $2.50 to 10,000 boxes weekly. SCHUH, 163 Randolph-st.

SALESMEN — A FEW RELIABLE SALESMEN for the Record Home Study Circle Library. Call McClurg Bldg., 215 Wabash-av., Room 960.

SALESMEN—YOU CAN MAKE $5 A DAY SELLing our ice cream freezers; only $2.50 capital required. Call and see it work at 45 Peck-court.

SALESMEN—IN EACH COUNTY TO TAKE ORders for most powerful fire protection on earth; permanent. Address L 632, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — $15 SODA-FOUNTAIN; BEST side line on earth; no charged tank required. POX & CO., P. O. Box 2808, 152 Washington-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—SALARY FROM START; PERMAnent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—LUMINOUS NAME PLATES, sells on sight; big profits; outside of nights; sample case free. Right Supply Co., Englewood, Ill.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR FAMOUS Bacharach shirts. 31 N. Clark-st.

SALESMEN—DRY GOODS, 10; EXPERIENCED, references. S. LEDERER & Co., South Chicago.

SALESMEN—A1 CITY, TO HANDLE OUR RECORD Cushion Shoes; good pay. 67 Clark-st., R. 504.

SOLICITORS—10 GOOD MEN TO CALL AT 4254 Cottage Grove-av., afternoons, and investigate; no experience necessary; have to offer which will bring you handsome salary.

SOLICITORS — FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Their People as Seen with Camera and Pencil," introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by the author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Isle of Pines; twelve islands composing the Philippine group, and the Philippines; illustrated with over a hundred superb lithographs taken by our own artists, with brilliant descriptive matter by eight-distinguished authors; easy monthly payments; commissions paid in cash; solicitors make $12 to $20 per day; no delivering or collecting by solicitor. Address for description and terms CHICAGO RECORD'S BUREAU FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—FIVE EXPERIENCED SOLICItors accustomed to making from $40 to $75 weekly, who would like to double their earnings; subscription books, highest class; quickest sellers on the market; an unusual opportunity for men of capacity. O. W. BREWER, 302 Wabash-av.

SOLICITORS—$, CITY AND COUNTRY; EASY seller; readily making from $2 to $3 a day. Novelty Specialty Co., 168 31st-st.

SOLICITORS—EASIEST PROPOSITION IN town; men or women; salary. 230 Caxton Bldg.

TRAVELING PICTURE FRAME OR ART salesman—To handle our side line; corporation. 185 Dearborn. R. 807.

YOUNG MAN—INTELLIGENT, AGGRESSIVE, with some ability as a solicitor, for outside work in city circulation department of daily newspaper; permanent position to the right man. Address P E 370, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE WITH PARTY WHO IS ABLE TO INFLUENCE THE SALE OF WATCHES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN; TO SUCH A PERSON I CAN OFFER A LIBERAL INDUCEMENT. NEED NOT CONFLICT WITH OTHER BUSINESS CONNECTIONS. ADDRESS F J 180, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Boys.

BOY—GORDON PRESS FEEDER. 378 OGDEN-av.

BOY—FOR NEWSPAPER OFFICE; $3. F. FREDERICK, 269 Dearborn-st.

BOY—FOR GENERAL WORK; SOUTH SIDE; $4. CHAS. BAINS, 207 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE BOY—WITH EXPERIENCE; SALARY to start with, $5. 82 Michigan-av.

OFFICE BOY—EXPERIENCED, AGED 16. ROGERS & WILLS, 231 Wabash.

Trades.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, CHAINMAN, AND rodman with small capital; permanent work; good pay. Address F V 908, Tribune office.

CABINETMAKERS—GOOD. APPLY AT 504 N. Wells-st., Wednesday, May 23d, from 10 a. m. to 1.

CIGAR MAKER—TO TAKE CHARGE OF FACtory; 5-cent goods only. Address O 372, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—SINGLE; CITY EXPERIENCE and reference. 783 Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS BACK AND CUSHION MAKERS —Also top trimmers. Haydock Bros. Carriage Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GLASS SIGN WORKERS, TRANSFERERS, AND brushers. 3d floor, 297 5th-av.

MACHINISTS AND TOOLMAKERS—STRIKE at Western Electric Co. still on.

MAN—COMPETENT, TO EQUIP AND SUPERintend brass foundry and plating plant; give full particulars, references, and salary expected. Address P 418, Tribune office.

MUSIC COMPOSITOR. ADDRESS G. GOLDER, 341 Morrison Hotel, City.

PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS — 6009 WASHington-av.

PAPERHANGERS—FIRST-CLASS. 427 E. 63D-st., near Kimbark-av.

PRESS FEEDERS—McCLELAND, 2073 STATE-st.

TAILORS—1ST-CLASS COATMAKER; ALSO pantsmaker. Union bill and free shop. 118 S. 22d.

TOP MEN—TWO, FIRST-CLASS, ON MEDIUM grade work, at once; must be swift. Address G. D., care of I. N. Poole Buggy Co., Paxton, Ill.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

COACHMAN—COMPETENT; MUST MAKE himself generally useful around house; city refs. Apply 476 Dearborn-st.

COACHMAN — ON SOUTH SIDE; $30; WITH references. 118 Fifth-av., Room 3.

Agents Wanted.

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTERS, AGENTS, AND newsboys—1 want half a million circulars circulated this week. No fake association, no list of names to sell, no paper to advertise in, nothing to sell. Don't want a cent of your money in any manner. We've got the circulars to be distributed. If you will attend to it properly you can have the job and get good pay for it. References.

E. B. LORD,
107 6th-st., Racine, Wis.

RESPONSIBLE, ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY city and town in United States, to take exclusive local agency for "Safety Carriage and Machine Wrench"; not a novelty, but guaranteed the most practical wrench for general use ever manufactured; no competition; no capital required; write for prices and my proposition. Address H. W. WELCH, Dept. A, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

"I AM INVITED TO CALL AGAIN," SAYS Mattie Thurston, "as Indiani are no longer with the supporters." They sell so easy; they are so nice; perfectly elegant; Mr. Cinclair, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Williams, and Mattie Thurston are agents; each make over $20.50 a week selling our SKIRT SUPPORTERS; agents everywhere all making money. Morgan Mfg. Co., 1 Dearborn-st., Chicago. You will be glad if you write.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS—5,000 ORIGINAL SUBjects, including Klondike, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Philippine Islands, Japan, and over 500 photographs picturing the comical side of life. Our proposition will interest you. Write for catalogue.

GRIFFITH & GRIFFITH, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—EXPERIENCED IN DRY GOODS and notions; don't waste your time on old fads but get the only fastest seller out; just out; open for fortune if you have a very small capital to start; no failure in this; ladies and men. The Mack Mfg. Co., Quincy-st., Room 208.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—EITHER sex. SELLS LIKE HOT CAKES. Every Office and Shop needs it. Sharpens scissors, knives, needles—anything; everybody wants one; good commission; write today; you'll be surprised. Sharpo Wheel & Mfg. Co., 39 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY; EXclusive rights free; $50 per week commission guaranteed; chance for advancement. We want reliable article on market; no samples. Call afternoon and evening. H. R. SCHNEIDER & CO., 17 Quincy-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW; THE ONLY POSItive skirt supporter and shirt waist holder ever invented. It is the only perfect one. It also wants agents capable of handling one or more States. GEO. N. SCEETS, 45-46 Commerce Bldg., 16 Pacific-av., Chicago.

AGENTS — INDISPENSABLE FRUIT CAN goods must stop the heat of fruit; jar cannot be opened easily; needed by every family during fruit season. Sample 25c; general agents special price. Wood's Metal Works, Chicago.

$20 DAILY; STEADY PAY; NEW WONDER, "20-in-1" Shirt Bosom; 20 complete, stylish, changeable fronts in one (not revolving); entirely new; no laundry bills unprecedented; sample free. Bryan Co., Mfrs., 95 Clark-st., Chicago.

STATE AGENTS FOR INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and Michigan; must understand bookkeeping and have experience in meeting merchants; liberal terms to right party who can handle subagents successfully. Address L 940, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS ATTENTION—What are you working for? Money? If so, why not work where it comes easy? We can put you in that place. Western Mutual Life Association, 4th floor, 100 Washington-st.

WHIRLWIND—FLYING MACHINE THAT ASCENDS to height of 100 feet; returns to operator; a delight; sells on sight; sample 10c; special price to general agents. Great Northern Novelty Co., 1601 Great Northern Bldg., cor. Harrison and Dearborn.

WONDER OF THE CENTURY; 1900 FOUNTAIN pen will be sent to you to introduce it in your locality; by sending 25c the pen will be sent by return mail. Central Supply Co., Fountain Pen Co., Douglas Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

$2,500 CAN BE MADE DURING NEXT SIX months by hustling agents handling our white and black rubber tires; sells on sight; exclusive; patented and guaranteed goods; write for plan. M. & M. MFG. CO., Springfield, Mass.

SURPRISED ALL OUR AGENTS AT THE Pan-American Exposition; Pollen sells; one agent cleared $1,182.00 in 6 months; chance of a lifetime; agents wanted at once. HOLLADAY & CO., 108 Monroe-st.

AGENTS—START MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT home; $50 weekly; all information and BIG LIST RECIPES sent for 10 cents. Burgie Manufacturing Co., 183 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AGENTS—THE FASTEST SELLER OF THE day; the Ideal Spoonholder; 1 to 6 sold in every home; sample by mail, 15 cents. Address McKay Mfg. Co., 37281 Ideal Bldg., Chicago.

GENERAL AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND CANvassers—We pay $50 to $150 monthly, according to your ability; steady work guaranteed; write today. The Ideal Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.

ACTIVE AGENTS TO SELL GROCERIES AT wholesale direct to consumers; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; agents can undersell stores at good profits. WILMER WRIGHT, 1623 Wabash-av.

WE MANUFACTURE THE BEST RUBBER collars on the market; 3 finishes; also stripes; send for samples; agents wanted. Windsor Collar Co., 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS LOOKING FOR LIGHTNING SELLERS, PAYING 100 PER CENT PROFIT, ADDRESS "ACME NOVELTY," SPECIALTY CO., 34 PORTLAND-ST., BOSTON.

AGENT'S SAMPLE $2.50 AFTER 5 DAYS' trial! Famous Searchlight gasoline lamps. Economical Incandescent Lighting Co., 89-71 Dearborn-st.

$3 PER DAY [CASH GUARANTEED] TO agents for selling our high-grade laundry and toilet soaps and perfumes. 75 per cent profit. Consolidated Soap Co., Box 65, Portland, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—YOUNG MEN, TAKING orders for enlarging portraits on road; salary and expenses. Monarch Portrait Co., 209 Ogden-av.

AGENTS — EXPERIENCED MEN TO SELL portable fire escapes. A good seller. Price makes it sell. Room 612, 42 River-st.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FInancial securities. For particulars address Drawer 74, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS — ENGINEERS, FIREMEN preferred. GEO. A. ZELLER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

COUNTY AGENTS WANTED FOR SALABLE proprietary medicines; good offers. Address J. T. GILL, 815 Warren-av., Chicago, Ill.

WONDERFUL CALCULATING PENCIL; SAMple by mail, 25c; sells in office. Call or write Room 1501 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—SEE THE BEST AFRICAN WAR history published; cash or time. 225 Dearborn-st., Room 611.

AGENTS FOR SAPPO, A RARE AND RACY fake; quick seller; sample 10 cents. American Novelty Co., 113 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—WARMEST, SMOOTHEST, BEST thing out; 3-base hit. Bond Jewelry Co., 171 Madison.

AGENTS—THE EASTERN CRAZE HAS HIT Chicago; 20 in 1 shirt bosoms; liveliest seller in town. J. R. FOX & CO., Herald Bldg., Chicago.

$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAPS, GIVing customers handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—ANOTHER NEW PATENT, $25 PER day guaranteed to you; free outfit to start right to wood. Brahm Mfg. Co., B. 2196, Cincinnati, O.

$125 MONTHLY GUARANTEED RELIABLE agents introducing glass bread board; sample free. Central Supply Co., B 10, Zanesville, O.

$100 MONTHLY—PATENT METALLIC BREAD boards; sample free. F. J. Forshee, Cincinnati.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

AGENTS—DON'T LOOK FURTHER. WE have a winner. Call 40 Randolph, R. 200.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE MEN, under 35 and thoroughly competent, can always find positions with us. CALL AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE OPEN TODAY.

Don't conflict us with those who charge a registration fee.

NO ADVANCED CHARGES MADE. MERCHANTS' CLERICAL EXCHANGE, 740, 106 LA SALLE-ST.

FARM HANDS—10; $30, $22, $25 PER MONTH. GOODE, 119 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

MEN OUT OF WORK PLEASE CALL— YOU ARE LOSING FROM $15 TO $25 A WEEK IN HUNTING WORK YOURSELF UNLESS YOU KNOW where and how to find positions you will spend time and money foolishly.

It is better to call at our office for a good, steady position than to walk the streets for weeks and months looking for work.

WE HAVE BEEN LONG ESTABLISHED.

POSITIONS SECURED BY US must last three months or no charge will be made for replacing.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ORders. Men wanting work in large mercantile houses, banks, railroads, street car lines, etc.; watchmen, elevator men, carpenters, teamsters, general work in wholesale houses, warehouses, factories, machine shops, lathe and bench work, drill press hands, electricians, engineers, oilers, mill hands, car repairers, etc.; men for general office work; filing letters, indexing, paging, bill and entry clerks, checkers, callers, stockkeepers, timekeepers, collectors, correspondents, private secretaries, cashiers, bookkeepers, telegraphers, floorwalkers, traveling salesmen, city salesmen in dry goods, gents' furnishings, hats, clothing, shoes, hardware, furniture, groceries, drugs, meats, etc.; $9, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25 per week; janitors for office and large flats; general work at private residences, grooms, valets, coachmen, etc. $20 to $25 per month. Call

STROUP'S BUREAU, 199-201 S. Clark-st. 2d floor. One block from The Fair. Tel. Cent. 1595.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, A1.....$100
Manager for mail order house.....100
Bookkeeper, out of town.....65
Office clerk, exp. in figuring meats.....65
Stenographer, exp. in bicycles.....65
Shipping clerk, exp. in whole grocery.....65
Asst. bookkeeper and stenographer.....55
Stenographer, Rem.....45
Strong office porter work.....5
Boy for shipping-room.....4
Office boys.....$3 to 4
Errand boys.....$3 to 4

OUR
TRADE MARK
NO REGISTRATION OR ADVANCE FEES.
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
289 Dearborn-st. —or— 92 La Salle-st.

GRAPHOPHONE TRANSCRIBER.....$12.00
Shipping clerk, groceries.....15.00
Typewriter bill clerk.....15.00
Insurance clerk.....10.00
Stenographer.....15.00
Bookkeeper.....15.00
Assistant.....10.00

There is a wide difference between our methods and the positions we fill and those of "employment agencies." We do not have to advertise the high grade positions. The best class of men easily recognize the value of the services we can render them.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, Central Music Hall, fourth floor. 'Phone 1523 Central. Hours 8:30 to 6:30.

AUDITORS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
CREDIT MEN,
STENOGRAPHERS,
INVOICE CLERKS,
OFFICE MEN.
PLACED WITH LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.
NO CHARGE BEFORE SECURING POSITION.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
180 DEARBORN-ST.

ATTENTION, UNEMPLOYED!—
MUTUAL ASSOCIATION,
Room 8, 184 Dearborn.
ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE.
Secures permanent and lucrative positions.
Bookkeeper, office clerk, $12 up; watchman, janitor, $60; young men, stores, offices, $7 up; coachmen, valets, useful men, $30 up. Call today. Vacancies. Information free.

Room 8, 184 Dearborn-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. WE teach the work in two months, donate complete outfit of tools, pay board, furnish free ticket to our colleges, and guarantee $15 weekly when competent. This offer is good until June 1, and made on account of demand for graduates this summer; terms made payable by mail. Moler College, 436 Wabash-av.

MEN—AND YOUNG LADIES—
Call on us for quick results. We secure places for all nationalities.

NATIONAL AGENCY,
169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., R. 14.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — AND TELEGRAPHER, combined; good salary. Call. No charge for securing situations.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW GILT-EDGE MEN [THOSE WITH ADvertising or insurance preferred] will be given the cream of a new proposition. OVERHOLT, R. 34, 92 La Salle-st.

ARTIST—ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIence on background work. Call between 11 and 1 Tuesday. CHICAGO CAMERA CO., 90 Wabash-av.

ARTIST—GOOD ON GENERAL DESIGNING, buildings, and wash drawings; one with experience in engraving plant preferred; state salary. particulars. Hardman Eng. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

ARTISTS—EASEL ROOM FREE, ALSO WORK given out. Eliot Portrait Co., New Era Building, 7 Blue Island-av.

MAN AND WIFE—TO TAKE CHARGE OF country clubhouse; give experience and recommendations; man having kitchen and dining-room outfit preferred. Address P 434, Tribune office.

MAN — EXPERIENCED — IN WALL PAPER AND paint business, and also man to drive and take care of horses. 1391 W. Madison-st.

MAN—ENERGETIC AND EDUCATED; SALary or guaranty; call 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MEN AND WOMEN—BY MANUFACTURER, TO distribute samples; take orders; goods required in every household; large profits; steady work; samples for stamp. T. M. SAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MOTORMEN—EXPERIENCED, FOR OUT OF town. Apply at Room 11, Atlantic Hotel.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC, MUSICIANS IN THEIR own home town, surrounding country to demonstrate. For particulars address F M 163, Tribune office

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH TELEPHONE; reasonable. 1302 Bedford Building, 215 Dearborn.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFFICES in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. See janitor.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 LA Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS 142 La Salle-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 153-9 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, electric power; good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices and hotels in down-town district. S. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED flat on account of death. 1955 Deming place.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROFESSOR V. A. KARMA.
355—NORTH CLARK-ST.—355.
(Near the Newberry Library.)
OLDEST ESTABLISHED CLAIRVOYANT. NEVER FAILS. NEVER DISAPPOINTS. PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE! READINGS FREE IF NOT CORRECT! FREE TESTS TO ALL.
HOURS—DAILY 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
ALL LETTERS ALWAYS ANSWERED BY RETURN MAIL. INCLOSE STAMP.

IRMA KARNOUAH,
CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM.
POSITIVELY NO CHARGE UNLESS YOU FIND HER SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. SHE GIVES NAMES IN FULL, dates and facts without asking a single question. Tells when and whom you will marry. Guides you to success in all undertakings. If you are in TROUBLE of any kind, BUSINESS or DOMESTIC, call and learn the secret to conquer those who oppose you. No matter what your troubles are this wonderful woman can help you.
PER REQUEST—TO HALF PRICE for this week only. WONDERFUL READINGS DAILY from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 378 MICHIGAN-AV., 2½ BLOCKS SOUTH OF AUDITORIUM HOTEL.

PROF. C. F. LEON—
FOR THIS WEEK, FEE $1.00.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS. ADVICE ON BUSINESS AFFAIRS, TRANCES, LOVE, DEATH, FAMILY AFFAIRS. CALL AND BE GUIDED.
70 EAST 16TH-ST.
Two doors east of Michigan-av.

THE ZANCIGS.
4 PALM READERS 4—
FREE at 2:30 and 8 p. m. sharp; lectures on palmistry and mental telepathy. They give advice in all affairs of life to all callers. 2 to 10 p. m. daily. Sunday 10 to 10 p. m. FULL LIFE READING 10C; WITH CHART, $1.
185 Michigan-av., Leland Hotel.

THE ELLSWORTH TEMPLE OF PALMISTRY, 70 E. MADISON-ST., 4TH FL., R. 27.
4 EXPERT PALMISTS 4.
They will advise you on all affairs of business, love and marriage. CALL AND KNOW YOUR FUTURE. HOURS, 9 TO 7 P. M.

MADAM MONTEITH, OCCULT AND TRANCE MEDIUM. MONTEITH'S work is MARVELOUS and speaks for itself. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or no fee accepted. HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
1804 MICHIGAN-AV., TOP FLAT.

THE RENOWNED DUTTON SISTERS, CLAIRVOYANTS and healing mediums, are now in Chicago and located at 2945 Indiana-av. Hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily. Consultation free.

MME. ROMA, GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER, card reader, and palmist; just arrived. Ladies, 50c; gents, $1. 189 W. Madison-st.; hrs. 9 to 9 p. m.

MRS. TOWNE, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALER. 681 W. Madison-st., 1st flat. Suite 2.

MME. BELL, 854 MADISON-ST.—FORTUNE teller; card reading, palms, 25c; gents, 50c.

MISS NETTIE, CLAIRVOYANT, 525 W. LAKE. Flat A; permanently located.

INSTRUCTION.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—22-FLAT APARTment building; well located; incumbrance, $25,000, at 5 per cent; pays 5 per cent net on $100,000; will take cash and other property for equity.
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FOR SALE—BARGAIN—

3844 Langley-av.; 2-story brick with stone trim residence of 7 rooms; tile and marble bathroom, open plumbing, natural gas furnace, hardwood floors; n. w. corner of alley; east front; lot 20x136; owner will take clear vacant or all cash.
The property can be had at a low price if taken before the 1st of June.
Full commission to brokers.
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FOR SALE—AN 11-ROOM STONE FRONT RESIdence on Ashland-blvd., between Polk and Taylor-sts.; strictly modern and a very desirable home; cheap for cash, or will exchange for merchandise. Address N 509, Tribune office.

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MANUFACTURING BUILDING AT
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108 A. Albermarle Co., Va. 2,000
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WANTED—WELL LOCATED SOUTH SIDE VACant; must be a bargain; owners only.
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WANTED—1 WILL PAY $3,000 CASH, FOR house and 50-ft. in Hyde Park; give location and price or no attention. P 409, Tribune office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
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from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
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$6,000 at 7 per cent; security $1,500.
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South Side loans made in twenty-four hours.
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If invested with us will make you from $1,000 to $5,000. Until May 23d stock selling on installment plan for 6 cents, all cash, 4 cents, par value $1, fully paid, non-assessable. All money used for a bonded trustee. Call or write. Make checks payable to S. M. MOULTON. Address EUREKA GOLD MINING CO., 183 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Established 1873.

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Lowest rates. | No publicity.
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WANTED—LOAN OF $300 BY RETAIL DRUGgist doing good business in small country town; will give liberal interest; payable each month. Address G K 12, Tribune office.

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DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER.
100 W. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

You can borrow any amount you want on EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HORSES, OR CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
You can pay the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER.
100 W. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
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LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT.
AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR.
CORNER CLARK.

301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD.

BEFORE BORROWING, CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

WE WILL LOAN YOU ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND PAY BACK PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER. ALL LOANS CAN BE PREPAID AT ANY TIME AND LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER, WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBOR OR EMPLOYER.
MAIN OFFICE OF
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175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 210 AND 211.
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12.

ROOM 512
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
Avoid disagreeable formalities, publicity, and delay when wanting a loan on household goods, etc., same to remain in your possession, by dealing with a company of highest references and one that will give you business like treatment. Our rates are the lowest and we can promptly and satisfactorily serve you. Full information given, or write and we will call.
ALSO LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
CHICAGO SECURITY AND CREDIT COMPANY.
Room 512, 104 Dearborn-st., cor. Monroe.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE AND LOWER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. PLEASE CALL AND GIVE ME A TRIAL.
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LAKE VIEW OFFICE IS OPEN 7:30 A. M. TO 8:30 P. M.

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WEST SIDE OFFICE—
507 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

WE LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, PIANOS, and other collaterals, at 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3%
SUITE 309, 194 MONROE-ST., COR. CLARK.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. I am a private party, loaning my own money, at low rates; loans paid up at any time; everything confidential. Office open evenings.
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 523-30 W. 63d-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE POLicies, salaried loans, and other securities, and by low rates and easy payments make it your interest to see us before making a loan. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 300.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES' SUPPLY CO., R. 501, 79 Dearborn-st., loans to salaried people; also household supplies furnished on time and easy payments at cash prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVEN KIMBALL POINTS
That perhaps you haven't thought of:

1. W. W. Kimball Co. are exclusively Piano and Organ Makers.
2. Kimball pianos and organs are made in the Kimball factories IN CHICAGO.
3. You buy the "Kimball" direct from the manufacturer.
4. You buy but ONE FACTORY PROFIT.
5. You save enormous freight bills.
6. You pay no profit to middlemen.
7. An investigation will convince you that you save from $50 to $100 by buying your piano of us.

As a result of many changing their residences at this season of the year, the number of pianos returned to us from rentals has been large, in exchange for the Kimball have largely increased our stock of used upright pianos.
You will find them in all the various colorings and designs and marked at very low prices.

A FEW SAMPLES just to give you an idea.

Stone, $70; J. P. Hale, $80; Connor, $90; Great Union, $95; Richmond, $95; Ernest Gabler, $125; New England, $125; Lindeman & Son, $125; Emerson, $125; Estey, $125; Schaeffer, $125; Decker & Son, $135; Sterling, $140; Estey, $150; Weber, $155; Steinway, $150; Kimball, $190; Chickering, $175; Hallet & Davis, $185; Knabe, $180.

Square pianos, used, good repair, $15 to $50.

Used reed organs, $10 to $25.
New reed organs, $35 and up.

Square pianos and organs taken in exchange.

One price. Plain figures. Easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857).
S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

SALES OF UPRIGHTS RETURNED FROM RENTAL AT STARTLINGLY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS AT LYON & HEALY'S.

We offer a wide choice of nearly new uprights returned from rental at less than the prices of ordinary second-hand instruments. Do not fail to arrange for an

FIGURE ON SECOND PLACE

REPUBLICANS DISCUSS SELECTION OF M'KINLEY'S RUNNING MATE.

Secretary Long Said to Be Acceptable to the Administration—Postmaster General Smith's Chance Injured by Cuban Postal Fraud—Schley May Be Named by Democrats—Roosevelt and Depew Both Regarded as Possibilities—Talk of Man from West.

WYSHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., May 21.

One month from tonight in all probability the Philadelphia convention will have concluded its labors, or the ticket will be sufficiently well indicated. Of course, there is no doubt of President McKinley's renomination by acclamation, but there is a good deal of question as to the second place on the ticket. It is a significant fact that within the last week or two in nine cases out of ten when Republican Congressmen or officials are asked to make a guess as to the probable nominee for Vice President, Secretary Long is named. He seems to have received not exactly the indorsement of the administration, but a certain friendliness which is peculiarly significant, and in the opinion of many well posted Republican leaders Secretary Long will reach Philadelphia with the tacit support of the administration.

Question as to McKinley's Running Mate.

It is a well-known fact that the names of Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith have been seriously considered within the last few weeks in influential Republican quarters, and there was a tendency at one time somewhat plainly manifested to turn toward the Postmaster General. Since then the Cuban postal frauds have come up, and the opinion seems to be generally expressed that while the Postmaster General is in no sense held responsible for the fraud it would not be wise, politically, to put him in a position where he would draw the fire of the Democrats. In fact, some of Mr. Smith's strongest friends are unwilling to subject him to such an ordeal.

Besides, that part of the scheme to promote the Postmaster General was concerned with the giving of a Cabinet place to Perry Heath, Mr. Smith's ranking subordinate. His connection with Neeley has, of course, made that almost impossible, although he, too, is generally recognized as merely a vicarious sacrifice, without any personal connection with the fraud. As a result of the elimination of Mr. Smith, therefore, the Long boom has taken on proportions which are deemed significant, and the New England leaders in particular assert that the Secretary of the Navy can be and will be nominated for Vice President at Philadelphia.

May Oppose Long with Schley.

On the other hand, there is a story afloat that Secretary Long wanted the Vice Presidency, and the Republican leaders promised him an opportunity to show his strength. It was said they did this in the belief that it would draw the fire of criticism before the convention and demonstrate whether or not his action in the Schley case has materially injured him before the people. There has been already a distinct rumble of opposition to Long, and several of the Republican leaders have had letters and telegrams advising them of the fact that the people as a whole do not admire the Secretary of the Navy and do resent the apparent, if not real, persecution of Admiral Schley.

Under these circumstances, there is a disposition to look farther, but it is still a fact that most members of Congress have settled down to the belief that Long is to be the nominee, although they all admit his political weakness.

The Democrats are not saying much on the subject, but it seems to be quite well understood by friends of Admiral Schley that if Secretary Long is nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket Schley will be slated for second place on the Democratic ticket, and thus the Kansas City combination would be able to go before the people with the only two candidates who actually served in the Spanish war.

Many of the Republicans admit the force of this opposition to Long, but they say that there never has been a case where the Vice President either added to or detracted from the strength of a Presidential ticket, and it is asserted that President McKinley's personal popularity will outweigh any possible weakness on the part of Long, so that the campaign will have to be decided after all upon the issues as formulated by the two conventions.

There is still much talk of having the Vice-Presidency go Westward. Part of this talk is said to have been intended for the purpose of solidifying the Eastern Republicans in behalf of some one man, and another part is understood to have been put out at the request of the Philadelphia men who were disappointed at the prospect of a short convention, owing to the unusual nomination of the President by acclamation and the remarkable agreement among the party on the platform. The Philadelphia subscribers, it is said, insisted that some air of mystery should be thrown around the Vice-Presidency to compensate for the fact that there would be no fight over first place or over the platform.

Talk of Man from the West.

These two things are said to account in a large measure for the notice semi-occasionally given to men like Fairbanks, Spooner, Dolliver, Shaw, Manderson, and others. It is a well known fact that the friends of men like Fairbanks, Spooner, and Dolliver do not at all relish the idea of their being cast for second place at this time, because all three of them would be natural candidates in 1904, and Senator Fairbanks, coming from a doubtful State, would under ordinary circumstances be an almost inevitable candidate for the Presidency four years from now.

The political leaders themselves do not believe it wise to group the candidates on the ticket too much, and this is particularly the case if the ticket should be made McKinley and Fairbanks, as it would seem rather invidious to take both men from the Ohio Valley.

In the opinion of the politicians the nomination for second place should go logically to New York or to a neighboring State, and there are whispers that after Long has been duly killed off, if he can be in advance of the convention, Tom Platt will spring a surprise by throwing the solid vote of his delegation for Chauncey M. Depew. There are still many members of Congress who believe the convention will after all be swept off its feet and the nomination of Roosevelt brought about in spite of his personal protest. These cold-blooded politicians are not particularly in love with Roosevelt, but they say he is undoubtedly the strongest man yet mentioned to go before the people, and members who have close districts like to get a popular man on the ticket for the benefit it will do them, and this undercurrent of his political availability is a thing which it is supposed may yet land him in the Vice Presidency in spite of his own desire and the scarcely concealed opposition of some of the members of the administration.

Depew and Roosevelt Possibilities.

President McKinley will attend the G. A. R. encampment to be held at Chicago the latter part of August. General Shaw, the Commander-in-Chief, and George H. Patrick saw the President this morning and extended to him and Mrs. McKinley an invitation to be present during the encampment. The President accepted the invitation and will be the guest of the organization while he is in Chicago. Mrs. Grant and the members of her family will also go to Chicago at the same time, an invitation being extended and accepted today.

In the Supreme Court today an order was made directing that oral argument be made in the drainage canal case when the court meets for the October term. This, of course, means that action on the case will be postponed till then. When the court meets the case will be restored to the docket and advanced for the purpose of hearing oral argument on the demurrer filed by the attorney general's office. The court directs that the arguments will be made, first, on the question of jurisdiction; second, on equity; and third, on laches.

Army surgeons are engaged in the consideration of a question which will probably excite the temperance people to greater protest than the discussion over the army canteen. The matter has been brought forth by a surgeon of the army, Captain Woodruff, who served in the Santiago campaign, and who has had some experience with troops in the Philippines. Captain Woodruff some time ago reported that the troops in the tropics required alcoholic drink as a preventive of disease. He said this information came to him originally from a surgeon of the Spanish army who had seen a great deal of service in the Philippines. He was not inclined to accept the advice, which was at variance with the prevailing theory among medical experts and dietetic authorities.

Recommends Brandy for Soldiers.

He found, he says, that the Spanish medical officer was right, and that alcohol to a limited extent and in temperate measure contributed to the health of soldiers exposed to the climatic conditions in the Philippines. He assumes, as a result of his experience and observation at Santiago, that the same rule will apply to the troops in Cuba. He has recommended the War department that there be a regular issue of brandy, as is done by the French medical authorities and by the British to troops in tropical countries.

The army medical officials have taken the matter under advisement. They realize fully the importance of Dr. Woodruff's contention and they appreciate the opposition which is likely to be aroused among the total abstainers, who have fought the army canteen with such ferocity. Most of the army surgeons do not share Dr. Woodruff's conclusions, but they are deemed worthy of serious consideration. It is possible the army ration for troops in the tropics, therefore, will embrace an alcoholic beverage for the sake of the soldiers' health.

Representative Foss today introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the stamp taxes imposed by the war revenue act.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa thinks the Louisiana purchase centennial celebration in St. Louis in 1903 should be not only a commemoration of the purchase but should celebrate, also, in a formal and befitting manner, the commencement of work on the Nicaragua Canal. "The two events," said Mr. Hepburn today, "could be properly linked. The centennial of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory marks an epoch in our national development; the commencement of an interoceanic canal, the purpose of which is to furnish new markets for the surplus products of the United States, made necessary principally by the wonderful production of the Louisiana territory, marks another epoch. They are correlated. Work ought to be begun on the Nicaragua Canal within a year, but the formal celebration of it could be well postponed until the opening of the Louisiana purchase exposition, and the two great events linked in a celebration worthy of the importance of both.

To Link Louisiana and Canal Fetes.

"One of the greatest problems now pressing upon us for solution is, in my judgment, the finding of new markets for our surplus products. As the population of the country becomes more dense, the necessity of obtaining new markets increases. We have now reached the point in our national development where our 19,000,000 of laborers, aided by modern invention and ingenuity, are producing more than we can consume. We must find consumers outside of the United States for our surplus products; for we must take care of our vast army of laborers, increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, and we must provide such outlet for the fruits of their energy as will insure a rising scale of wages.

"I am inclined to believe that the working out of our scheme to obtain new markets for our surplus an international exposition every ten or fifteen years would be a good thing. I am tired of side shows. They benefit only a few. But the Columbian Exposition at Chicago was unquestionably a benefit to the whole country in many ways, and the proposed exposition at St. Louis would confer like, if not greater, benefits."

An adjournment of Congress is now in sight, and steps toward bringing the session to a close were taken today. After a conference with the leaders Representative Payne introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on June 6 at 3 p. m. When the resolution was read it was greeted with applause, many of the members desiring to return to their homes. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and will be reported back in a few days without amendment and be adopted. It will then go to the Senate, when that body will in all probability change the date to June 9, on which day it is generally believed Congress will adjourn.

It was decided today by the Senate to continue the contracts for pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. The sum of $225,000 was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the contract for another year, but it is specifically provided that no extension of the service shall be made unless authorized by Congress. After this amendment to the postal appropriation bill had been agreed to Senator Wolcott offered another appropriating $10,000 to investigate the service, with a view to finding at what price it can be purchased by the government, the figures to include the patent rights of the company now renting the system to the government. This was adopted. As has already been stated in these dispatches, there is a strong sentiment in favor of installing pneumatic tube service under the auspices of the government, as many members of both Houses consider the service as some advantage over the wagon service. The amendment adopted today is the first step towards the acquisition of the pneumatic tube system by the government.

Pneumatic Tube Contracts Continued.

A bill of interest to the laboring men throughout the country, adopted by the House today, was one limiting the hours of daily service of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon the public works or work done for the United States in the Territories and District of Columbia. It provides that every contract hereafter made to which the United States or any Territory is a party, requiring or involving employment of labor, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day. These contracts shall stipulate a penalty of $5 for each violation for each laborer or mechanic for every day in which he labors more than eight hours. It is provided, however, that no penalty shall be exacted for violations of these provisions due to extraordinary emergencies caused by fire or flood or danger to life or property.

Bill Passed Limiting Hours of Labor.

Laboring men throughout the country will be glad to know that the House today adopted a bill which will prevent the competition between prison and free labor. It provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory transported into any State or Territory for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the operation of the laws of the State upon their arrival within the borders of the State. They shall not be exempt from these laws by reason of being introduced in original packages or otherwise. It is believed this bill, which will in all probability be adopted by the Senate, will have the effect of benefiting free labor, as nearly all the States have laws upon the subject which apply to all goods entering the State.

Fixes Status of Convict-Made Goods.

The Navy department has been advised that the costly models of American warships which were badly injured just as they were being sent to the Paris exposition have been repaired, and are now being arranged in the naval part of the government exhibit. The damage occurred on the dock, when the packing cases containing the models were handled as if they contained ordinary merchandise. The result was that the glass cases were smashed, and the delicate models were well nigh ruined. The funds for making the repairs came out of the appropriation for the commission which has charge of our governmental exhibit. The cost of the repairs was $2,500. Through the courtesy of the French government Naval Constructor Gilmore, who is in charge, was allowed to do the work at one of the French dockyards, employing for the purpose the expert workmen of the government.

Models of Warships Repaired in France.

Another division of the Circuit and District Courts will be created in Iowa. Today the Senate adopted a bill which provides that the Counties of Lucas, Clarke, Union, Adair, Adams, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, and Appanoose shall constitute the southern division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa. A term of a Circuit and District Court for this division will be held at Creston the third Monday of May and the fourth Monday of September annually. The terms will continue as long as necessary to dispose of the business pending. The bill authorizes the appointment of the necessary clerks and other officials and the renting of quarters. The bill has already passed the House, and will now go to the President for his signature.

New Judicial Division for Iowa.

National Chairman Jones and other leading Democrats wish to remove their campaign headquarters from Chicago, because of the embarrassments and difficulties which Senator Jones complains he encountered there in 1896. While there is a genuine desire to get away from that city, its location and availability make it one of the most desirable places in the country from which to manage a campaign. There is a decided inclination to remove to Washington, but, of course, nothing will be done until after the Kansas City convention.

It is claimed by Mr. Jones and his associates that in 1896 it was impossible to get anything like fair treatment from the press of Chicago. He asserts hostility was carried to such an extreme the bulletins and official utterances were handled in an unsatisfactory manner, and were even distorted so as to convey a meaning exactly the opposite of that intended.

Those who remember these experiences do not care to go through them again, but favor moving to Washington, where they claim fair treatment is given them. Such a move would necessitate much trouble and expense, and this, together with the evident geographical and political availability of Chicago, make the leaders hesitate to change.

HOT WATER TANK EXPLODES.

Residents Startled by Report Which Shatters Windows in L. M. Smith's Office.

Residents of the neighborhood at Oakwood and Drexel boulevards were startled yesterday morning by an explosion which shattered the windows in the office of L. M. Smith, a real estate dealer, at 3951 Cottage Grove avenue. A heavy hot water tank in the basement, containing fifty gallons of water, fell from its perch three feet above the floor, and the explosion which followed shook the building.

A still alarm of fire followed the explosion and the appearance of the Fire department on the boulevard increased the excitement. A colored man known as "Billie," who is employed in the house as janitor, narrowly escaped being killed by the falling of the tank.

In hurrying to the building in answer to an alarm Fire Marshal Hannan threw his horse turning a corner and broke the animal's leg.

SETTLES NEVEU DIAMOND CASE.

Judge Tuthill Marries Sadie Carroll to Edward Langan and Lets Accomplice Go.

Judge Tuthill, after listening to all the testimony in the case of Thomas D. Neveu and Sadie Carroll, accused of the theft of diamonds, opals, and money of a total value of $22,000 from Mrs. Alice Neveu, mother of young Neveu, settled the case by performing a marriage ceremony for the young woman and letting her 17-year-old accomplice go. During the trial it developed that Sadie Carroll was engaged to marry Edward Langan. Langan was sent for.

A marriage license was obtained and Judge Tuthill performed the ceremony.

Judge Tuthill calley young Neveu before him and said: "Your brother will send you to Toronto, Canada, to school. If you come back I will punish you." The boy was glad to escape.

FLORENCE BLOOD A PRISONER.

Mrs. Amy Cleverdon Only a Witness in the Case and Not Defendant, as Stated.

On complaint of Mrs. Bertha Wheeler, who boards at 5809 Rosalie court, Florence Blood was held to the Criminal Court last week by Justice Quinn on a charge of stealing $20. Through an error the name of Mrs. Amy Cleverdon was confused with that of the defendant. Mrs. Cleverdon, with whom Mrs. Wheeler lives, appeared only as a witness at the hearing, and was not otherwise interested in the matter.

Enforces His Open Door Policy.

James Passington wanted fresh air in a Wentworth avenue car on Sunday night and drew a revolver when the conductor insisted on closing the doors. Justice Prindiville fined him $3 yesterday and the police kept the revolver.

RATHBONE OUT OF OFFICE

DIRECTOR OF CUBAN POSTS SUSPENDED AND UNDER WATCH.

Postal Department Will Not Permit the Ousted Official to Leave the Island Until His Accounts Have Been Fully Investigated—Only One Loss Sustained in Porto Rico, Where $3,200 Is Supposed to Have Been Stolen—Money Never Recovered.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Major E. G. Rathbone, Director General of Cuban Posts, was today suspended from office. His accounts will be investigated. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow will tomorrow assume full control as Major Rathbone's temporary successor.

While Postmaster General Smith refuses to discuss the present or future of Major Rathbone beyond the announcement contained in his official order, it is ascertained from other sources that Rathbone is under surveillance. He will not be permitted to leave Cuban soil until Governor General Wood is perfectly satisfied he has committed no offense punishable by arrest and trial.

In the meantime the $6,500 per year salary of Major Rathbone will cease today. He will not again have opportunity to purchase silk underwear and hosiery from the Cuban revenues. He will be permitted to retain his house until the present suspension is followed by final removal.

It is expressly stipulated in Postmaster General Smith's order that Mr. Bristow shall have no compensation other than his salary as Fourth Assistant, which is $4,000 per year. No steps have as yet been taken looking to the selection of a successor for Major Rathbone. Nothing in that direction will be done until Mr. Bristow has completed the investigation now on foot. He will also thoroughly reorganize the Cuban postal service, placing it on a more economical basis and lopping off extravagant expenditures wherever possible. He may not make many changes in the present system, but will see that future frauds and waste of funds cannot occur. When these reforms have been completed and a report on the recent frauds made, a new Director General will be named and Mr. Bristow will return to his regular duties.

Several cablegrams were today received from Mr. Bristow, but they were all of a general character and contained no new advices of a definite nature.

One Theft in Porto Rico.

Postmaster General Smith said today an investigation of the postal service in Porto Rico would be welcomed. May 1 last the accounts of every postmaster in Porto Rico were examined and found correct to a cent. The service was then turned over to Inspector Sinclair. The administrative and auditing departments were both found to have been honest, and no frauds of any kind could have existed. The only unfortunate occurrence in Porto Rico was the loss of $3,200 by Sherman Bristow, an employé in the Ponce postoffice. He is in no way related to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, but is the son of the chief clerk in the Cuban postal service. The sum of $3,200, for which young Bristow was responsible, disappeared. All the indications pointed to a robbery of the postoffice.

The best inspectors in the service were put on the case and made the most exhaustive examination. They failed to find either the robbers or the money. The company which furnished bond for Bristow refused to pay the amount taken and for which Bristow was responsible.

The department employed legal counsel and was advised that as Porto Rico was under military government and it was a disputed point as to whether the old Spanish laws or those of the United States were in operation, the question of recovery was extremely doubtful.

Legal Steps Useless.

Under these circumstances it was considered useless to begin legal proceedings. A compromise was arranged by which the sureties paid $250 on the loss. The remainder has since been carried in the hope that continued investigation would discover the stolen money or the robber. This has not yet been accomplished. Young Bristow was relieved from his position at Ponce. He subsequently sought to obtain a position with the Cuban Postal service, but this was refused.

Rathbone and Jiminez.

Officials of the Postoffice department deny that Major Rathbone had any connection with the filibustering schemes of Jiminez, now President of San Domingo, who managed his campaign to obtain control of his country's government from Cuba. It is said that this alleged connection has been investigated and found to have had no existence in fact.

The instructions given Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow when leaving for Cuba will tomorrow be made public. They will be incorporated in a speech to be delivered by Senator Platt of Connecticut, who will defend the administration in a speech delivered on the Bacon resolutions. He will use other data furnished by the department, but the chief portion of this has already been anticipated in the newspapers.

Senator Bacon will move a vote immediately after Senator Platt's speech. Because of the contemplated early adjournment of Congress the Senate committee appointed will not have time to make a thorough investigation, and the investigating committee will be authorized to sit during the recess.

Dressmaking dept., Empire room, 5th floor.

Mid-season reductions in our tailoring department.

In order to dispose of all our fine cloths, imported especially for our tailoring section, we will accept orders for garments made to your order until on or about July 1st at the following reduced prices:

Suits to your order, 50.00—formerly $65.00.
Suits to your order, 55.00—formerly $75.00.
Suits to your order, 65.00—formerly $85.00.
Suits to your order, 75.00—formerly $100.00.

These prices permit you to choose from all the new fashionable weaves imported for this season's wear.

This annual reduction of prices not only assists us in clearing up all surplus stocks, but keeps our corps of expert tailors and dressmakers busy through an otherwise dull period.

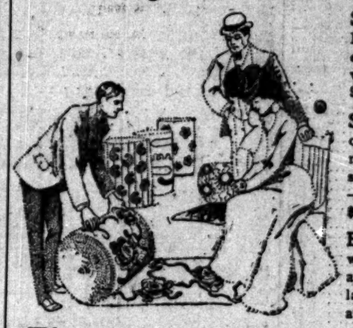
All suits strictly man-tailored in a finished workmanlike manner.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Sensational clearing sale of carpets.

Bona-fide reduction sale of our entire stock of carpets—*Smith's velvets, body brussels, axminster, and wilton carpets.* The greatest bargain event in the history of the carpet business. Today you choose from our entire stock of carpets—acknowledged to be the largest and choicest in Chicago—at prices that have no parallel in this market.



Smith's Axminster carpets—Beautiful colors, handsome parlor effects, with borders to match—a very unusual bargain—90c qualities—65c

Smith's velvet carpets—Every color imaginable, with borders to match—best values of this kind—should interest every housekeeper—never sells for less than $1.00—at 75c

Extra body Brussels carpetings with borders to match—an elegant assortment to choose from—regular $1.15 quality—at—90c

Bigelow Axminster carpets—These are the very best made—always $1.50—large line to choose from at 1.15

Very best Bigelow Lowell Victoria body Brussels carpetings—Exclusive designs and colorings—a line of patterns without doubt the finest in Chicago—a bargain that will never be duplicated again—good value at $1.35—today, 1.20

Double width Alexander Smith's velvet carpetings—Plain, Oriental and floral effects—every one knows this to be the very best velvet made—$1.35 quality—hundreds of rolls to choose from—at 1.25

Wilton carpets, with borders to match, suitable for all kinds of rooms, ordinarily sells for $1.45, today at 1.35

1.75 for $2.50 Bigelow Victoria wilton carpets, with borders to match—a large line of patterns to choose from—$2.50 values at 1.75

The balance of our entire stock of carpetings at a great reduction during this great clearing sale.

8th Floor 8th Floor

The 8th floor Dressmaking Depts. announce the usual

SPRING Reduction
of Prices in the
Tailoring Section.

To keep intact our working force during what is usually a dull season in this section and to dispose of the departments' stock of cloths (which is very complete and contains many of the new and popular weaves and shades) we will accept orders until July 1st at the following reduced prices:

Suits for which we regularly charge $65.....now $50
Suits for which we regularly charge $75.....now $60
Suits for which we regularly charge $85.....now $70
Suits for which we regularly charge $90 and $100.....now $75

These suits are all man-tailored and up to *the highest possible standard* in every particular.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

8th Floor 8th Floor

REVELL & CO. RUGS.

Smyrna Rugs.
New designs, wool face.
Size 9x12.....$18.75 and $23.50
7.6x10.6.....$14.25 and $16.75
6x9.....$ 8.75 and $11.00

Wilton Rugs.
Large variety. Exclusive patterns.
Size 9x12.....$35.00
8.3x10.6.....$28.00
6x9.....$20.00

Arlington Rugs.
The finest Rug manufactured.
Size 9x12.....$40.00
8.3x10.6.....$35.00

Made Up Rugs.
200 to select from.
$6.50 up.

5,000 Oriental Rugs.
In carpet sizes.
From $42.50 up.
India Carpets.....$75.00
Antique Khivas, large size.....$38 up

Cashmere Rugs.
Average sizes, 10x6 feet.
$27.50 up.

Antique Shervans
From $11 up.

Persian Hall Rugs.
$15.00 up.

Small Turkish Rugs.
$1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $5.00.

300 Persian Rugs.
Very fine, rare antiques.
From $40.00 up.

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Arnold's knit specialties

Chicago's headquarters for a score or more of these world standard garments for ladies and children.

Arnold's new gauze drawers—with lawn or embroidery ruffles—are models of comfort. Cool, light, elastic and absorbent, they seem to be what every woman has been looking for these perspiring days. One pair bath slippers given free with each purchase of two pairs drawers. Price 60c and upward.

Tourists', nursery or invalid lounging robes—in kohtan and velour washable fabrics, in pink, blue, gray and black effects—for all seasons, all hours—for the sick, for the well—any time and all times—they are a luxury, and at $3 and upward are reasonable in price.

The "Arnold" ladies' dressing sacques—of finest washable teazle-down, duvette and velour fabrics, in entirely new colorings, including polka dots, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Have pointed collar—are handsomely ribbon trimmed at neck and sleeves—well made, fit the form, and no such value is offered in this city.

The "Arnold" infant goods—of finest knit fabric—comprise the famous Gertrude suit of three pieces (all put on as one garment), knit bibs, knit form-fitting antiseptic diapers, knit night gowns, knit undershirts, knit bath aprons, knit vests—made in cotton, merino and silk fabrics. No other house makes the variety or can please a mother with such absolute merit and satisfaction as this splendid line. Before buying baby goods you should investigate these goods or send for illustrated descriptive catalogue.

A special demonstration by Madame Demorest of Arnold's knit specialties—Women's gauze umbrella drawers, women's lounging, invalid and tourists' robes and Arnold's infants' knit wear. A talk with Madame Demorest will be found both interesting and instructive—catalogues free for the asking.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON SUPERB TAILORED GOWNS

THE purpose of this advertisement is to inform Chicago women in general and our own patrons in particular that we are making the following special offers in our dressmaking department on the fifth floor:

The best silk-lined tailored suit that $50 can buy.
The best silk-lined tailored suit that $65 can buy.

We display, in the dressmaking dept., a splendid variety of choice fabrics from which you make your choice for either or both of the above offers. The difference in price is altogether a difference in the cost of the fabric, as in both our $50.00 and our $65.00 suits we give the very best style and workmanship that could be secured at any price.

These suits are exactly what you have been paying $75.00 and $100.00 for, and they would not be exorbitant at those prices.

REVELL'S DESKS
LARGE DISPLAY.
Wabash & Adams.

A cheap common floor may sometimes be made good looking by using Devoe Natural Wood Stain and Devoe Marble Floor Finish. We have these and a dozen other things for your use in fixing up the house.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE: CHICAGO.

BARTLETT Drink Cure.

Healthful, certain, inexpensive, no hypodermic injections, no publicity. Now acknowledged the leading drink cure of the world. Book on alcoholism mailed free. The Bartlett Cure Co., Suite B 15, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed, seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 136 State-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1900.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m., May 24, 1900, and opened, by Commissaries of following posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and mutton at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., during six months commencing July 1, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed to Commissary at post bid for. W. L. ALEXANDER, Major, C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. June 21, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, woolen blankets, forage caps, fur caps, linen collars, knit woolen drawers, buckskin gauntlets, fur gauntlets, berlin gloves, campaign hats, hat cords, leggins, nankeen drawers, nankeen undershirts, arctic overshoes, muslin shirts, russet shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, corn brooms, scrubbing brushes, barrack chairs, storm and recruiting flags, flannel, and khaki shirting. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents, 137 State street.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E & W MARK
THE BEST MADE